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# **User's Guide for SeedCalc: A Decision-Support System for Integrated Pest Management in Slash Pine Seed Orchards**

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# Contents

Introduction .....	1
Arrangement of User's Guide .....	2
<b>Getting Started</b> .....	3
Hardware and Software Requirements .....	3
Installing SeedCalc .....	3
Overview of SeedCalc .....	4
Start-Up Procedure .....	4
Exiting SeedCalc .....	7
Creating Management Plans .....	7
Entering Orchard Data .....	7
Modifying <b>SeedCalc's</b> Default Values .....	<b>8</b>
Adjusting Pest Damage Rates .....	9
Monthly or Global Modifications .....	9
Selecting Pest Categories .....	11
Changing Monthly Rates .....	11
Changing Global Rates .....	12
Applying Pesticides .....	13
Application Methods .....	14
Spray Schedules .....	14
Conventional Spray Schedule .....	16
Custom Spray Schedule .....	19
Modifying Cone and Seed Factors .....	23
Distribution of Cone Stages .....	23
Parameters for Seed .....	25
View or Print Results .....	27
Economic Analysis .....	28

How SeedCalc Works .....	30
Files .....	30
Simulation Process .....	30
Program Modules .....	32
Graphics.. .....	32
Starting SeedCalc .....	32
<b>Opening Menu</b> .....	32
Supplementary Information .....	33
Entering Orchard Size .....	33
Pest Damage .....	33
Pesticide Application .....	37
Cone and Seed Factors .....	40
Simulate Results .....	42
<b>Summarize Results</b> .....	46
View Results .....	49
Economic Analysis .....	49
Literature Cited .....	50
Tables .....	52
Appendix I-Example of Output from Economic Module .....	62
Appendix II-Troubleshooting SeedCalc .....	63

## Abstract

SeedCalc, a decision-support system designed for use on personal computers, evaluates the consequences of different pest management strategies in slash pine (*Pinus elliotii* Engelm. var. *elliotii*) seed orchards. This interactive program allows managers to enter orchard survey data and manipulate pesticides applied, application equipment costs, insect damage rates, **strobilus** development rates and beginning populations, and pesticide efficacy rates to develop a pest management program that best fits their needs. This guide provides user instructions for SeedCalc, presents screen and printer examples, and describes the structure, assumptions, default **values**, and flow charts of the system.

Keywords: Cone and seed insects, decision-support system, model, *Pinus elliotii*, slash pine.

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## Introduction

Numerous studies have been conducted since the late 1950s on the management of southern pine seed orchards (**Barcia** and Merkel 1972; Yates and **DeBarr** 1984). These studies have generated considerable information on seed orchard pests, pest management, orchard productivity, and orchard responsiveness to other management practices. Useful for designing pest management strategies in southern pine seed orchards, this information is difficult to integrate into a manageable system.

Managers of southern pine seed orchards have been unable to quickly predict and easily interpret the outcomes of different pest management programs. The consequences of modifying pest management programs usually remain unknown until the efficacy of the modification can be measured when cones reach maturity, generally in 2 years. Integrating pest management alternatives with other orchard management practices further complicates the prediction and interpretation process.

SeedCalc is a decision-support system for integrated pest management<sup>1</sup> (**IPM**) in slash pine (*Pinus elliotii* Engelm. var. *elliotii*) seed orchards. A **decision-**support system is an interactive computer-based system designed to help decision makers use data, narrative information, and models to solve unstructured problems (**Coulson** and Saunders 1987). With SeedCalc managers can rapidly predict and interpret the consequences of using different **IPM** strategies on individual sites. SeedCalc also facilitates the rapid utilization of on-site survey data for predicting seed yields. Survey data collected from **sampling** methods that estimate cone and seed production and pest damage rates (**Bramlett** and **Godbee** 1982; Fatzinger and others 1988, 1990) are especially appropriate for customizing this system to a seed orchard.

SeedCalc uses several independent modules (models) to simulate **cone** and seed production, pest damage, and pesticidal control. A model is an abstraction or

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<sup>1</sup> Integrated pest management is the maintenance of destructive agents, including insects, at tolerable levels by the planned use of a variety of preventive, suppressive, or regulatory tactics and strategies that are ecologically and economically **efficient** and socially acceptable (Waters 1974).

representation of a system process (Starfield and Blecoch **1986**), i.e., a simplification of reality (**Worner** 1991). SeedCalc was developed using methods similar to those described by Forrester (1968). Simple rate equations are used in SeedCalc to describe intermediate changes in the population densities and conditions of strobili and seed within an orchard over short periods of time. These changes and the effects of pest damage, pesticide efficacy, and other perturbations are accumulated throughout the development of the strobili. Managers can use the models to estimate gains and losses likely to result from specific pest management strategies.

User-installation, simple configuration procedures, and menu-driven operations facilitate the use of SeedCalc on a desk top or portable personal computer. Information and reports can be viewed on the screen or printed. And the system includes other important features:

- A tutorial illustrating the major features of SeedCalc. The tutorial's **on-**screen prompts allow the user to move through the screens at leisure.
- Several on-line help screens and messages to assist the user. Errors in the format or type of data entered by the user are recognized, and the user is prompted to reenter the data in the correct format.
- Ability to simulate two pest management plans with each run of the system. This feature facilitates evaluating and comparing different pest management and orchard management strategies. A final report comparing cone and seed yields is available.
- Program default values to simulate factors affecting seed orchard productivity (pest damage rates, strobilus productivity, pest management technologies). Managers can customize these default values to better describe their own orchards.

## **Arrangement of the User's Guide**

We arranged the User's Guide for SeedCalc to facilitate the following activities:

1. Installing the program from one high-density diskette (5  $\frac{1}{4}$  " or 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  ") onto a hard drive,
2. Understanding the general operations of SeedCalc (flowchart provided),
3. Starting up quickly,
4. Running a tutorial version of SeedCalc,
5. Reading step-by-step instructions for running SeedCalc,
6. Previewing most screen displays,
7. Reviewing the functions of the modules comprising the SeedCalc, and
8. Referencing pertinent literature cited.



## Getting Started

### Hardware and Software Requirements

SeedCalc is made up of 58 files totaling nearly 1.2 megabytes of program coding. **SeedCalc** runs on personal computers equipped with MS-DOS version 3.0 (or later). SeedCalc is programmed in Quick Basic™ to optimize program execution. Although the system will run with older microprocessors (e.g., **8088**), faster processors (386,486, or equivalent) will considerably reduce the time needed to execute a pest management plan. The software will work on both monochrome monitors with text-based graphics cards and color monitors with higher resolution graphics. SeedCalc produces hard copy on dot matrix and laser printers. The output is formatted for an **80-column** width, **8.5-** by **11-** inch paper portrait mode.

### Installing SeedCalc

We strongly encourage copying SeedCalc to a hard drive because hard drives access stored files much faster than floppy drives. To copy files to your hard drive, you must first create the subdirectory "SEEDCALC" on your hard drive (drive C:) as follows:

- Move to your root directory `type CD\`
- Make a subdirectory called SeedCalc `type MD seedcalc`
- Move to the subdirectory SeedCalc `type CD\SeedCalc`

Copy the files from the program disk(s) to your hard drive. Place disk in drive A (assumes hard drive is drive C):

- Copy disk files to your hard drive `type COPY A:*. * c:`

The GRAPHICS procedure correctly (automatically or manually) sets the graphics display:

- Set the system graphics `type GRAPHICS`

Although you only need to follow this procedure once, you must repeat it anytime you wish to reset the program's graphics display, e.g., if you add new hardware to your computer.

## Overview of SeedCalc

SeedCalc has 18 program modules. Fourteen are system modules that interact to simulate seed production, pest damage, and pest management in slash pine seed orchards. The remaining four modules are used to modify the system's default values. The program integrates data entered by the user and consists of more than 278 variables, 117 data arrays, and 37 data files and associated batch, document, and text files.

The operational sequence for SeedCalc is illustrated in figure 1. Initial menus access the interactive programs, a tutorial, and a variety of other information. SeedCalc simulates two pest management plans (Plans A and B), so comparing plans is possible. The first step in creating management plans is to enter information about the size of an orchard and its flower crop. Options are available in SeedCalc to modify pest damage rates, pesticide application procedures, and orchard parameters for each of the two pest management plans. Entered separately for each plan, the modifications are stored separately. When modifications are completed, the program will simulate the results of each plan. SeedCalc will also provide a comparative economic analysis of the results. The user must complete input, analysis, and printing in one session because all modified values and inputs are not automatically saved when exiting SeedCalc. The interactions between the 14 system modules are illustrated in figure 2.

## Start-Up Procedure

Start SeedCalc by moving to the SEEDCALC subdirectory on your hard drive (created in install procedures), then type SEEDCALC at the DOS prompt. Using the following procedure, you can create a batch file to automate this procedure:

- Move to your root directory
  - Create the batch file ORCHARD.BAT
- ```
type CD\  
type COPY CON  
SEEDCALC.BAT  
type c:  
type CD\SEEDCALC  
type SEEDCALC  
press the F6 key
```

Now, when you type SEEDCALC, the batch file will move to the proper subdirectory on your hard drive and start SeedCalc.

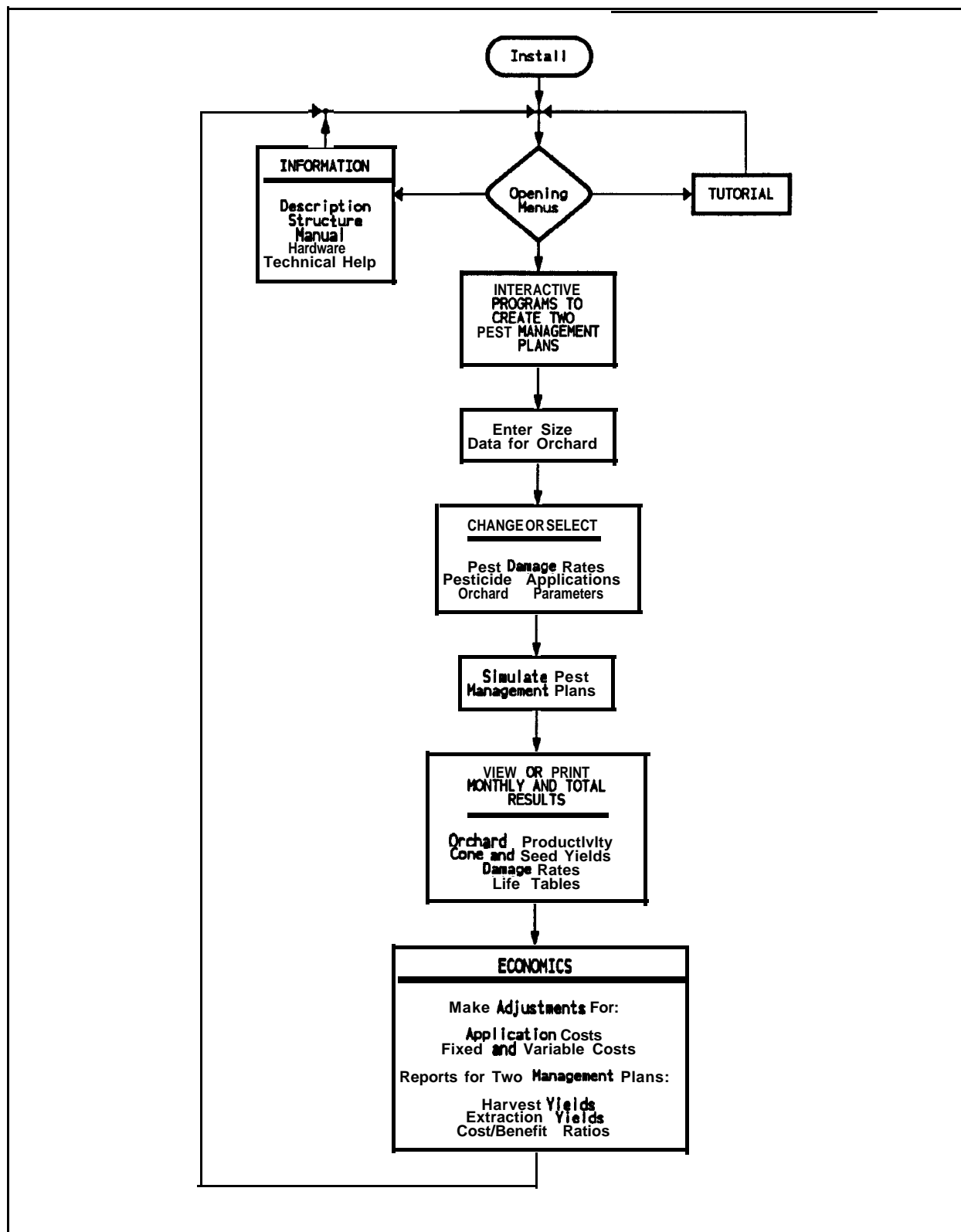
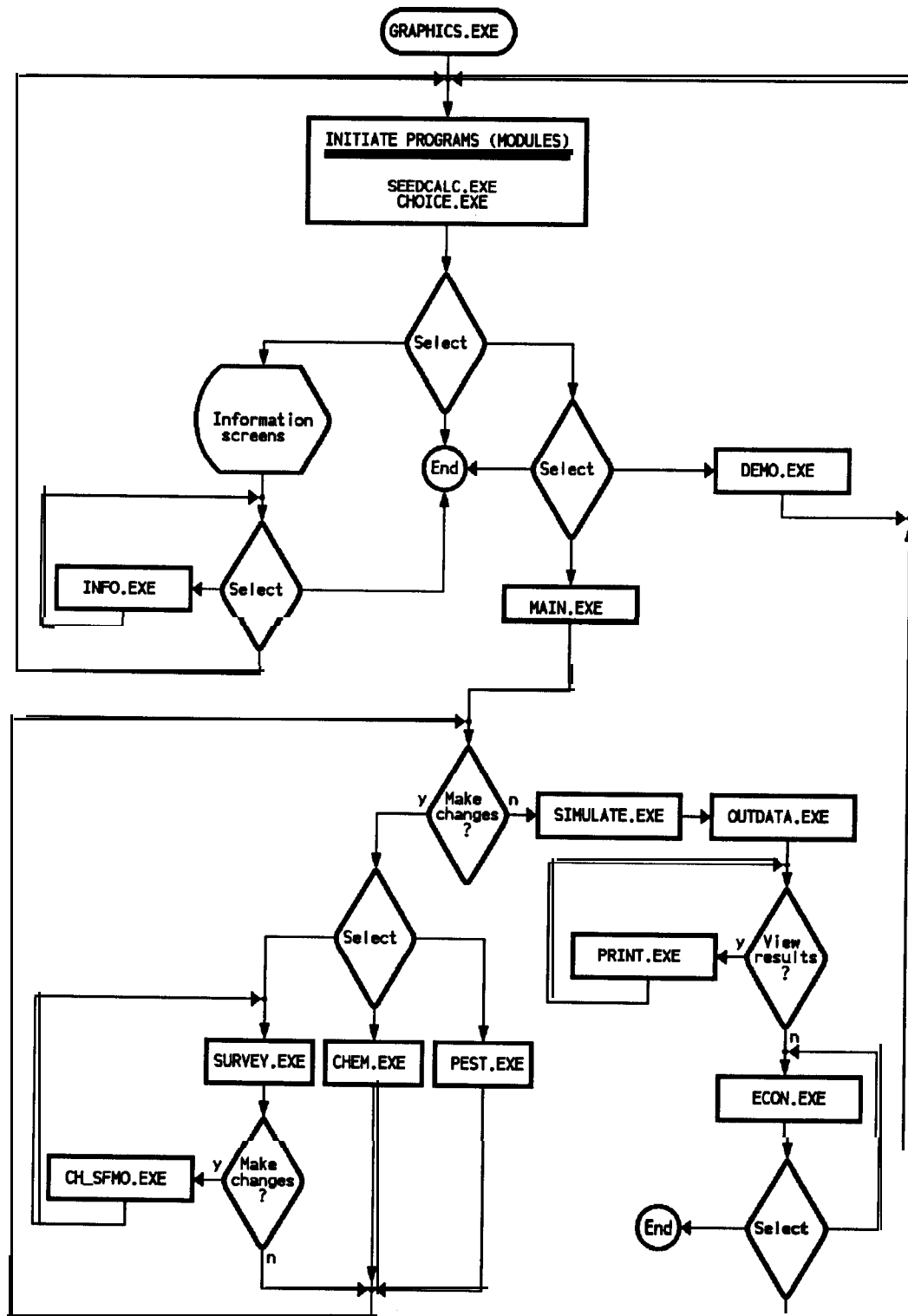


Figure 1—Operational sequence for interactive programs. Opening menus give access to a tutorial and other information on SeedCalc. The system allows for comparisons by simulating two pest management plans.



**Figure 2—Interactions** between the 14 system modules of SeedCalc. The filenames for modules end with a ".EXE" suffix. The function of each module is described under the section, "How SeedCalc Works."

The title screen to SeedCalc will appear and give you three options: (1) start the simulation, (2) obtain program information, or (3) exit back to DOS.

|                                                                                                                                       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>SeedCalc:</b> A Decision-Support System for <b>IPM</b><br><b>in Slash Pine Seed Orchards</b><br>USDA Forest Service & Florida DACS |
| Version No. 1.0 1995                                                                                                                  |

\*\*\*\*\*  
NOTE: **Make** sure your 'CAPS **LOCK**' key is turned ON  
\*\*\*\*\*

Enter 1 **Start Simulation**  
2 **Information**  
3 **Exit**  
[ ]

The option to start the simulation is described in the next section. The Information option will display information about program structure, contacting authors, and hardware/software requirements. You may also print a short **disk-**based version of the manual when you select this option.

## Exiting SeedCalc

The preferred method for leaving the program is to use various exit points provided in the SeedCalc menus. If absolutely necessary, you can also exit SeedCalc by pressing the Control and Break keys simultaneously, then the Return key.

## Creating Management Plans

Individual menus in SeedCalc are identified by a code number in the upper **left** corner. We provide two options, which appear on many of **SeedCalc's** menus, to facilitate creating management plans:

- “Accept Current Values” uses the current values (system defaults or user modifications) and continues program execution.
- “Cancel, Return to Previous Menu” cancels recent modifications in the current module (such as pest damage or pesticide application modules), restores default values, and returns to either the previous or a specified menu.

## Entering Orchard Data

The first menu (I (MI)) will prompt you to enter information concerning the size of the orchard.

I {M1}

---

Enter the following:

---

1) [ ] Initial number of female strobili  
(flowers)/acre

2) [ ] Orchard size (total acres)

or

Enter R to Return to Initial Menu

---

Note: [ ] is used throughout the system  
to indicate user input

We suggest you enter any reasonable estimates of initial numbers of flowers and orchard size for the first few work sessions. This will allow you to acquire a better sense of SeedCalc's capabilities. In later sessions, however, you may wish to enter data for specific orchards or clones collected. We recommend using survey techniques, such as the Inventory Monitoring System (IMS) of Bramlett and Godbee (1982) or the Survey and Pest Monitoring System (SPMS) of Fatzinger and others (1990). Although data can be estimated from other records or surveys of orchard productivity, the IMS and the SPMS control for differences in clonal variation.

## Modifying SeedCalc's Default Values

Two pest management plans (Plans A and B) can be created by making two sets of modifications to SeedCalc's default values. Such modifications consist of different adjustments to default values of pest damage rates, pesticide applications, and cone and seed factors (orchard parameters). The categories of modification that can be included in a plan are selected from menu I {M2}.

I {M2}

---

|                                 |                |       |
|---------------------------------|----------------|-------|
| Modify                          | Current Values | ENTER |
|                                 |                | <hr/> |
| Pest Damage Rates               |                | 1     |
| Pesticide Applications          |                | 2     |
| Orchard Parameters              |                | 3     |
| Cancel, Return to Previous Menu |                | R     |
| Accept Current Values           |                | A     |

---

[ ]

Program execution will continue, and new menus will facilitate modifications of the default values. The program will return to menu I {M2} after modifications are completed for the selected category.

## Adjusting Pest Damage Rates

Default values in **SeedCalc** simulate pest damage and other losses of female strobili and seeds in the absence of pest management. You can modify the default values to more accurately reflect the conditions in a given orchard by selecting “Pest Damage Rates” (choice 1 on menu I **{M2}**). The program will then proceed to menu I **{P1}**. SeedCalc’s original default values for pest damage can be modified either temporarily during the current work session or permanently to customize the default values for a specific orchard.

## Monthly or Global Modifications

The default values for damage to female strobili can be modified on either a monthly or global (23-month total) basis by entering “1” or “2” at menu I **{P1}**. Zeros (= no pest damage) can be entered for all months by pest category only when the “Total rate per pest” (option 2) is selected. When zeros are entered for all months under the “Monthly rate per pest” (option 1), the program uses SeedCalc’s default values for pest damage.

I **{P1}**

| PEST DAMAGE RATES                          | ENTER         |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>Modify Current Values</b>               |               |
| Monthly rate per, pest<br>(months 1 to 23) | 1             |
| Total rate per pest<br>W-month sum)        | 2             |
| Cancel, Return to Previous Menu            | R             |
| Accept Current Values                      | A             |
| <b>View or Print Pest Damage Rates</b>     | <b>V or P</b> |

[ ]

**Note:** All monthly rates for individual pest categories can be set to zero (= no pest damage) only under option 2 (total rate).

The option "View or Print Pest Damage Rates" produces tables of current values for rates of strobilus attack or strobilus mortality. Before displaying the tables, a menu will request selection of the type of damage you wish to view.

**I {P1a}**

---

Select type of damage you want to view:

---

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| % Mortality | M |
| % Attack    | A |

---

[\_M\_]

You decide which management plan (A or B) will reflect changes in strobilus damage in the next menu I {P2}.

**I {P2}**

---

| PEST DAMAGE RATES                         | ENTER |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|
| Select Management Plan and Type of Change |       |
| Plan A: Temporary changes                 | 1     |
| Permanent changes                         | 2     |
| Plan B: Temporary changes                 | 3     |
| Cancel, Return to Previous Menu           | R     |
| Accept Current Values                     | A     |

---

[\_]

**Temporary = changes apply to this simulation run only**

**Permanent = changes Plan A (this run) and Plans A and B (future runs)**

Options "1" or "3" temporarily change the default values for each plan. These temporary changes can be restored to the default values by selecting the "Cancel, Return to Previous Menu" option. Option "2" changes the default values for Plan A for this simulation run; subsequent simulation runs will use these Plan A default values for both Plans A and B. After using Option "2," however, **SeedCalc's** original default values can only be restored by returning to the DOS prompt and typing "**RENUPEST.**" After an option is selected, the program will proceed to menu I {P3}.



| I {P3}                          |                       |                |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| PEST                            | DAMAGE                | RATES          |
| PLAN                            | A (temporary changes) | ENTER MODIFIED |
| Select Pest Category to Modify  |                       |                |
| Slash pine flower thrips        |                       | 1              |
| Coneworms                       |                       | 2              |
| Unidentified insects            |                       | 3              |
| Unknown                         |                       | 4              |
| Accept Current Values           |                       | A              |
| Cancel, Return to Previous Menu |                       | R              |
| [ _ ]                           |                       |                |

## Selecting Pest Categories

You can modify up to four categories of pests that damage strobili: (1) slash pine flower thrips, *Gnophothrips fuscus* (Morgan); (2) coneworms, *Dioryctria* spp. ; (3) unidentified insects (including the pales weevil, *Hylobius pales* (Herbst), May beetle, *Phyllophaga micans* (Knoch), and sawyers, *Monochamus* spp.); and (4) unknown factors including adverse weather conditions, an inadequate supply of pollen (Sarvas 1962), and nymphal feeding by the seed bug *Leptoglossus corculus* (say) (DeBarr and Ebel 1974). When a category is selected, the program will proceed to either menu I {P4} for changing monthly rates or menu I {P5} for changing global rates of pest damage.

## Changing Monthly Rates

Estimates of pest damage are entered in the following sequence for the selected category in menu I {P4}: (1) month number (assuming months are numbered from 1 to 12 beginning with January), (2) percent attack, and (3) percent mortality. Up to 23 monthly estimates can be entered for each category to simulate damage to strobili over a 2-year period. When only zeros are entered for damage by a pest category under the monthly rates, SeedCalc ignores the zero entries and uses program default values. Zero values for one or more pest categories can be entered only by selecting "Total rate per pest" (option 2) from menu I {P1}. New distributions of attack and mortality are calculated by SeedCalc using the monthly data entered for the pest category selected. Default values for other pest categories remain unchanged until the category is specifically selected for change.

The following example shows how screen I {P4} would appear when pest category 2 (coneworms) is selected for modification. May (month 5) monthly values are 25 percent attack and 20 percent mortality, and June (month 6) values are 5 percent attack and 3 percent mortality.

|                                                                                                             |          |             |                         |          |             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------------------|----------|-------------|
| I {P4}                                                                                                      |          |             |                         |          |             |
| MODIFY CURRENT VALUES                                                                                       |          |             | . >>---> WHEN FINISHED, |          |             |
| PEST DAMAGE RATES                                                                                           |          |             | enter <b>an</b> A       |          |             |
| PLAN A (temporary changes) Coneworms                                                                        |          |             | for Month No.           |          |             |
| Month No.                                                                                                   | % Attack | % Mortality | Month No.               | % Attack | % Mortality |
| [ 5 ]                                                                                                       | [ 25 ]   | [ 20 ]      |                         |          |             |
| [ 6 ]                                                                                                       | [ 5 ]    | [ 3 ]       |                         |          |             |
| [ A ]                                                                                                       |          |             |                         |          |             |
| Note: % Attack should be greater than or equal to % mortality<br>Enter percentages as follows: 5.7 for 5.7% |          |             |                         |          |             |

Changing Global Rates

Estimates for the total rates of strobilus attack and mortality over a 23-month period can be entered for each of the four damage categories in menu I {P5}. The program distributes these rates over the 23-month period of strobilus development. New distributions are calculated to parallel the corresponding default distributions of attack and mortality rates for each category. Thus, the default distributions are used to define the shape of the new distributions, but the new distributions reflect the modified damage rates as entered for each pest category selected.

The following example shows how screen I {P5} will appear when pest category 2 (coneworms) is selected for modification, and global values of 25 percent attack and 20 percent mortality are entered.

I {P5}

---

**MODIFY** CURRENT VALUES

PEST DAMAGE RATES

PLAN A (temporary changes) Coneworms

---

Enter total % damage attributable to Coneworms  
over a 23-month period of development:

% Attack [\_25\_]      % Mortality [\_20\_]

---

**Note**—% Attack should be greater than or equal to % mortality  
Enter percentages as follows: 5.7 for 5.7%

The program will return to menu I {P3} after entries in menus I {P4} or I {P5} are made. An asterisk will appear in the column labeled “Modified” to indicate which pest categories have been altered. Additional categories of pests can then be chosen for modification from menu I {P3}.

## Applying Pesticides

You can simulate the effects of applying pesticides and using specific pesticide application techniques for each management plan by selecting the Pesticide Applications option of menu I {M2}. Selecting a pesticide spray schedule for only one of the two pest management plans will allow you to compare a management plan using pesticides to a plan not using pesticides.

Each plan is simulated individually and is identified as either Plan A or Plan B by selecting “1” or “2” from menu I {C 1}.

**I {C1}**

| SPRAY ORCHARD                   |       |               | ENTER |
|---------------------------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| ESTABLISH                       | SPRAY | APPLI CATIONS |       |
| Apply spray to Plan A           |       |               | 1     |
| Apply spray to Plan B           |       |               | 2     |
| Cancel, Return to Previous Menu |       |               | C     |
| Accept Current Values           |       |               | A     |

[ ]

## Application Methods

After selecting the plan, you can choose the method of pesticide application on the next menu display (I {C2}). The method selected will reflect differences in the costs and efficacy of application by fixed-wing aircraft, rotary-wing aircraft, air-blast sprayers, mist blowers, or hydraulic sprayers.

**I {C2}**

| CHOOSE OPTION                   |  | ENTER |
|---------------------------------|--|-------|
| Aerial Application by:          |  |       |
| Fixed-wing aircraft             |  | 1     |
| Rotary-wing aircraft            |  | 2     |
| Ground Application by:          |  |       |
| Air blast or mist blower        |  | 3     |
| Hydraulic sprayer               |  | 4     |
| Cancel, Return to Previous Menu |  | C     |

[ ]

## Spray Schedules

You can select a spray schedule from one of **SeedCalc's** four default schedules or you can design a custom schedule. Default spray schedules can be modified by deleting individual spray applications. The spray schedule selected will determine the efficacy of pesticide applications simulated over a 2-year period. Four conventional spray schedules using up to two of the following insecticides serve as defaults: acephate, malathion, azinphosmethyl, *Bacillus thuringiensis* Berliner, or fenvalerate. Estimates of the efficacy of each application are supplied. In SeedCalc, only one pesticide application can be made per month. SeedCalc uses monthly average values for the efficacy of pesticides taken from the literature and unpublished sources. The day of the month is not considered in SeedCalc because local weather conditions, pest and plant phenology, and other factors will affect the specific date of application. The option "custom spray schedule" allows you to specify monthly use of different pesticides throughout the 23-month period of strobilus development. When custom spray schedules are designed, the program will attempt to apply default estimates for the efficacy of each proposed pesticide application. If default values are not available for a proposed pesticide application, SeedCalc will request that you enter estimates for the efficacy of the proposed application.

The use of either a conventional spray schedule or a custom spray schedule is selected from the next menu (I {C3}).

|                                 |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| I {C3}                          |       |
| <hr/>                           |       |
| CHOOSE OPT ION                  |       |
| SPRAY ORCHARD                   |       |
| ESTABLISH PESTICIDES FOR PLAN A | ENTER |
| <hr/>                           |       |
| Use a conventional schedule     | 1     |
| Custom spray schedule           | 3     |
| Cancel, Return to Previous Menu | C     |
| <hr/>                           |       |
| { }                             |       |

## Conventional Spray Schedule

Selecting the option to “Use a conventional spray schedule” from Menu I {C3} will produce menu I {C4}.

I {C4}

| SPRAY | ORCHARD                          |
|-------|----------------------------------|
| USE A | CONVENTIONAL SCHEDULE FOR PLAN A |

ENTER

Select one of the pesticide spray schedules:

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Acephate                        | 1 |
| Azi nphosmethyl                 | 2 |
| <b>Bacillus thuringiensis</b>   | 3 |
| Fenvalerate                     | 4 |
| Cancel, Return to Previous Menu | C |

[ ]

After you select a pesticide, a conventional spray schedule for that pesticide in slash pine seed orchards will be listed in menu I {C5}.

I {C5}

| SPRAY | ORCHARD                          |
|-------|----------------------------------|
| THE   | CONVENTIONAL SCHEDULE FOR PLAN A |

(The same schedule is applied for 2 years)

|            |                 |
|------------|-----------------|
| January    | Malathi on      |
| February   | Malathi on      |
| March      |                 |
| April      | Azi nphosmethyl |
| <b>May</b> | Azi nphosmethyl |
| June       | Azi nphosmethyl |
| July       | Azi nphosmethyl |
| August     | Azi nphosmethyl |

Do you **want** to accept this conventional schedule? Y/N

[ ]

If you accept the conventional schedule, enter "Y" in menu I {C5}, and the program will return to menu I (C1). If you do not accept the conventional schedule, enter "N," and the program will proceed to modified menu I {C3}.

I {C3}

---

| CHOOSE OPTION                                       |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|
| SPRAY ORCHARD                                       |       |
| ESTABLISH PESTICIDES FOR PLAN A                     | ENTER |
| Use a conventional schedule                         | 1     |
| Delete <b>spray(s)</b> from a conventional schedule | 2     |
| Cancel, Return to Previous Menu                     | C     |

---

[ ]

You can return to menu I {C4} to select a different conventional schedule by entering "1," or you can customize by deleting individual applications of the conventional schedule by selecting "2" and proceeding to menu I {C6}.

I {C6}

---

| CHOOSE OPTION                            |  |
|------------------------------------------|--|
| SPRAY ORCHARD                            |  |
| DELETE SPRAYS FROM CONVENTIONAL SCHEDULE |  |

---

| No. | Month      | Spray          | No.       | Month      | Spray          |
|-----|------------|----------------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| 1   | January    | Malathion      | 13        | January    | Malathion      |
| 2   | February   | Malathion      | <b>14</b> | February   | Malathion      |
| 4   | April      | Azinphosmethyl | <b>16</b> | April      | Azinphosmethyl |
| 5   | <b>May</b> | Azinphosmethyl | <b>17</b> | <b>May</b> | Azinphosmethyl |
| 6   | June       | Azinphosmethyl | <b>18</b> | June       | Azinphosmethyl |
|     | July       | Azinphosmethyl | <b>19</b> | July       | Azinphosmethyl |
| 3   | August     | Azinphosmethyl | <b>20</b> | August     | Azinphosmethyl |

---

WARNING screen for first time users

**Select** month **number(s)** to delete sprays

**When** finished modifying values

Cancel, Return to Previous Menu

**W**

No.

A

C

Selecting the “WARNING” screen presents the following message:

The effects of deleting sprays are unknown. They are **simulated** for cones but not for seed quality. The effects on seed quality can be entered later in the program-if not, their effects are deactivated.

(Press Spacebar to Continue)

When applications of pesticides are deleted for selected months, the numbers designating those months (month numbers) will be displayed in the lower half of the menu. When you finish modifying (deleting month spray applications) the conventional spray schedule, enter “A” to select the option “When finished modifying values” to proceed to menu I {C10}.

I {C10}

CHOOSE OPTION

SPRAY ORCHARD

---

Enter the Expected Values for Percent Reductions in Seed Damage  
for each of the following factors:

---

|                                        |                                 |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Empty seed                             | 1                               |
| Seed bug damaged seed                  | 2                               |
| <b>Seedworm</b> damaged seed           | <b>3</b>                        |
| Seed damaged by unknown factors        | <b>4</b>                        |
|                                        |                                 |
| % Change in <b>number</b> of seed/cone | 5                               |
|                                        |                                 |
| Accept Current Values                  | A                               |
|                                        |                                 |
| ENTER CODE [__]                        | ENTER % REDUCTION EXPECTED [__] |

You can enter expected values for seed damage resulting from different factors in menu I {C10}. The code for a factor (1 through 4) is entered and followed by an estimate of the percent reduction in seed yield associated with that factor. The values entered are displayed in a third column of menu I {C10}. **SeedCalc** will substitute default values for those left unmodified. When you have completed all changes, enter “A” to select option “Accept Current Values” and return to menu I {C1}.



## Custom Spray Schedule

When you select the “Custom spray schedule” option from menu I {C3}, the program will proceed to menu I {C7}. You can design a custom spray schedule by selecting pairs of code numbers to represent a month and a pesticide for each application in the schedule.

| I {C7}                  |               |                                   |          |                |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|----------|----------------|
| CHOOSE OPTION           |               | >>>---> When finished designing e |          |                |
| SPRAY ORCHARD           |               | schedule, enter an A for          |          |                |
| DESIGN A SPRAY SCHEDULE |               | month number.                     |          |                |
| FIRST YEAR              | SECOND YEAR   | PESTICIDE                         | SCHEDULE | SELECTED       |
| 1. January              | 13. January   | 1. Acephate                       | 1        | Malathion      |
| 2. February             | 14. February  | 2. Azinphosmethyl                 | 2        | Malathion      |
| 3. March                | 15. March     | 3. B. thuringiensis               | 5        | Azinphosmethyl |
| 4. April                | 16. April     | 4. Fenvalerate                    |          |                |
| 5. May                  | 17. May       | 5. Malathion                      |          |                |
| 6. June                 | 18. June      |                                   |          |                |
| 7. July                 | 19. July      |                                   |          |                |
| 8. August               | 20. August    |                                   |          |                |
| 9. September            | 21. September |                                   |          |                |
| 10. October             | 22. October   |                                   |          |                |
| 11. November            | 23. November  |                                   |          |                |
| 12. December            |               |                                   |          |                |

Month [ ] Pesticide [ ]

Enter a C to Cancel, Return to Previous Menu

The selections (month numbers and pesticides) for the custom spray schedule will be displayed under the column “SCHEDULE SELECTED” as you enter them. When you complete the schedule, enter the letter “A” in the brackets for Month. The program will then proceed to menu I {C8}, display the custom spray schedule, and provide an opportunity to change the schedule.

| I {C8} |          |                |
|--------|----------|----------------|
| CHOOSE | OPTION   |                |
| SPRAY  | ORCHARD  |                |
| DESIGN | A        | SPRAY SCHEDULE |
| 1      | January  | Malathion      |
| 2      | February | Malathion      |
| 5      | May      | Azinphosmethyl |

---

Do you want to make **any** changes? ☐ Y/N  
 Y = change, add, or delete sprays  
 N = continue (go to next menu)

You can enter **"Y"** to change or delete any of the individual sprays included in a custom design or to add individual sprays to the schedule. The lower portion of the menu (beneath the line) will change according to the options you select. All changes are displayed in the upper portion of the menu as you make them. The different lower portions of menu I {C8} follow.

|                                                               |  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Do you want to make any changes? <input type="checkbox"/> Y/N |  |
| Y = change, add, or delete sprays                             |  |
| N = continue (go to next menu)                                |  |

If **"Y"** is selected, the lower portion of the menu will change.

|                 |                                   |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Change Record R | Delete record D                   |
| Add Record A    | Cancel C <input type="checkbox"/> |

If **"R"** is selected to "Change Record," the lower portion of the menu changes, requesting month number and pesticide choice.

|                                                                                                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Enter month <b>number</b> and different pesticide choice<br>Month [ ] Pesticide code <b>number</b> [ ] |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

If "A" is selected to "Add Record," the lower portion of the menu will ask you to pair an additional month (number) and pesticide.

|                                                                                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Enter month <b>number</b> and additional pesticide choice<br>Month [ ] Pesticide code <b>number</b> [ ] |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

If a "D" is selected to "Delete Record," the lower portion of the menu will change and you can enter the month (number) to delete.

|                                                                               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Enter month <b>number</b> for which application is to be deleted<br>Month [ ] |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

When each entry is completed, the lower portion of the menu reverts to the original I {C8} format.

|                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Do you want to make any changes? [ ] Y/N<br>Y = change, add, or delete sprays<br>N = continue (go to next menu) |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

When all changes have been made, you can select "N" and continue to the next menu.

If your changes include spray applications with no default values for the **efficacy** of a pesticide, the program will proceed to menu I {C9}. This menu will prompt you to enter estimates of the expected percentage reductions in attack rates of different pests during specific months. Menu I {C9} is repeated for each instance where changes in spray schedules are not supported by default values.

I {C9}

CHOOSE OPTION  
 SPRAY ORCHARD  
 DESIGN A SPRAY SCHEDULE

---

Empirical data for the efficacy of the following  
 application is not currently available:

Month 1      **Spray =**    Azi nphosmethyl

---

Enter estimated % reduction (0 to 100)  
 in attack rates during month 1 due to  
 an application of Azi nphosmethyl for:

Slash Pine **Flower** Thrips [ ]

---

Note: Zero data can be entered by simply pressing the ENTER key

**SeedCalc** also presents Menu I {C10} as a follow-up to menu I {C9}. Expected values are requested for percent reductions in seed damage corresponding to custom spray schedules when published empirical data is unavailable. As each code and percentage combination is entered, the expected percent reduction is displayed in a third column. When you have completed all desired changes, enter “A” to return to menu I (C1). At this point in the program, the other plan may be selected for a second pest management strategy.

Modifying Cone and Seed Factors

Return to menu I {M2} and you can view menu I {S1} by selecting “Orchard Parameters. " In menu I {S1} you can modify the default distribution of strobilus stages over a 23-month period and the parameters for seed quality and quantity. If necessary, you can reset the modified values or distributions to the default values for slash pine.

I {S1}

|                                                              |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Morphological Stages of Strobili<br>Quality/Quantity of Seed |       |
| Modify Parameters                                            | Enter |
| Distribution of Strobilus Stages                             | 1     |
| Parameters for Seed                                          | 2     |
| Cancel, Return to Previous Menu                              | C     |
| Accept Current Values                                        | A     |

[ ]

Distribution of Cone Stages

Menu I {S2} presents the default distribution of strobilus stages.

I {S2}

MODIFY DISTRIBUTION FOR THE OCCURRENCE OF DIFFERENT  
MORPHOLOGICAL STAGES OF FEMALE STROBILI

| DEFAULT       | DISTRIBUTION |          | Specify new distribution 1<br>Cancel, restore default distribution 2<br>Continue to next menu C |
|---------------|--------------|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Stage         | Month Begins | No. Ends |                                                                                                 |
|               | -            | -        |                                                                                                 |
| Bud           | D            | 0.5      | L - 1                                                                                           |
| Flower        | 0            | 2        |                                                                                                 |
| Early conelet | 3            | 5        |                                                                                                 |
| Late conelet  | 7            | 9        |                                                                                                 |
| Cone          | 12           | 13       |                                                                                                 |
| Green cone    | 17           | 19       |                                                                                                 |
| Ripe cone     | 20           | 21       |                                                                                                 |
| Open cone     | 22           | 23       |                                                                                                 |

Note: New distributions will replace the defaults for future simulations.  
The defaults, however, can be restored by entering 2.

Three options are provided:

- “Specify new distribution” proceeds to menu I {SC1} where you can modify the distribution of morphological stages for both plans simultaneously.
- “Restore default distribution” deletes any changes you made to the distribution of morphological stages for both plans and restores the default distribution.
- “Continue to next menu” continues without prompting you to modify the distribution.

| I {SC1}                                                                                     |              |                    |           |  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------|--|
| MODIFY DISTRIBUTION FOR THE OCCURRENCE OF DIFFERENT MORPHOLOGICAL STAGES OF FEMALE STROBILI |              |                    |           |  |
| DEFAULT                                                                                     | DISTRIBUTION | Enter Month Number | Year: 1 2 |  |
|                                                                                             | Month No.    | that each stage:   |           |  |
| Stage                                                                                       | Begins Ends  | Begins Ends        |           |  |
|                                                                                             | - -          |                    |           |  |
| Bud                                                                                         | 0 0.5        | [ ]                | Jan 1 13  |  |
| Flower                                                                                      | 0 2          |                    | Feb 2 14  |  |
| Early conelet                                                                               | 3 5          |                    | Mar 3 15  |  |
| Late conelet                                                                                | 7 9          |                    | Apr 4 16  |  |
| Cone                                                                                        | 12 13        |                    | May 5 17  |  |
| Green cone                                                                                  | 17 19        |                    | Jun 6 18  |  |
| Ripe cone                                                                                   | 20 21        |                    | Jul 7 19  |  |
| Open cone                                                                                   | 22 23        |                    | Aug 8 20  |  |
|                                                                                             |              |                    | Sep 9 21  |  |
|                                                                                             |              |                    | Oct 10 22 |  |
|                                                                                             |              |                    | Nov 11 23 |  |

New numbers representing months (entered to the nearest tenth of a month) for each morphological stage of strobilus development listed must be entered. As you enter each month number, the entry brackets [ ] will move forward to the next month, prompting you to enter data until you complete the new table in the center of the screen.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |  |  |                                                                                                                                                                               |  |                                                                                                                                    |  |  |  |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| <b>I {SC1}</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |  |  |                                                                                                                                                                               |  |                                                                                                                                    |  |  |  |  |
| MODIFY DISTRIBUTION FOR THE OCCURRENCE OF DIFFERENT<br>MORPHOLOGICAL STAGES OF FEMALE STROBILI                                                                                                                                                                                                |  |  |                                                                                                                                                                               |  |                                                                                                                                    |  |  |  |  |
| DEFAULT      DI STRI BUTI ON<br>Stage              Month      No.<br>Begi ns      Ends                                                                                                                                                                                                        |  |  | Enter   Month <b>Number</b><br>that   each   stage:<br>Begi ns      Ends                                                                                                      |  | Year: 1 <b>2</b>                                                                                                                   |  |  |  |  |
| Bud                      0      0.5<br>Flower                  0      2<br>Early conelet          3      5<br>Late conelet          7      9<br>Cone                    12      13<br>Green cone            17      19<br>Ripe cone             20      21<br>Open cone            22      23 |  |  | [ 0.2 ]      [ 0.6 ]<br>[ 0.2 ]      [ 2 ]<br>[ 2 ]      [ 6 ]<br>[ 7 ]      [ 10 ]<br>[ 12 ]      [ 14 ]<br>[ 16 ]      [ 18 ]<br>[ 19 ]      1-21, 51<br>[ 22 ]      [ 23 ] |  | Jan 1 13<br>Feb 2 14<br>Mar 3 15<br>Apr 4 16<br>May 5 17<br>Jun 6 18<br>Jul 7 19<br>Aug 8 20<br>Sep 9 21<br>Oct 10 22<br>Nov 11 23 |  |  |  |  |
| Do you want to change any of the values entered? [ ] Y/N                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |  |  |                                                                                                                                                                               |  |                                                                                                                                    |  |  |  |  |

When you have made all entries, a prompt will appear at the bottom of the screen allowing you to change the monthly values just entered. If you select **"Y"** (yes), the prior monthly values will be erased, and new values can be entered. If you select **"N"** (no), the program will return to menu I {S1}. At this point, you can accept (A) or cancel (C) the modified distribution of morphological stages of (1) strobili or modify the parameters for seed (2).

## Parameters for Seed

If you select "Parameters for Seed," the program will proceed to menu I {S3}.

I {S3}

CHOOSE OPTION  
CHANGE SEED VALUES

---

CHANGE PARAMETERS FOR SEED VALUES IN:

---

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Plan A              | 1 |
| Plan <b>B</b>       | 2 |
| Change both plans   | 3 |
| Continue simulation | C |

---

[ ]

You may modify the default values for seed quality and quantity by selecting Plan A, Plan B, or both plans, and the program will proceed to menu I {S4}.

I {S4}

CHANGE SEED VALUES

| Factor                                  | Value | Code |
|-----------------------------------------|-------|------|
| Potential No. seed/cone                 | 170   | 1    |
| Total No. seed/cone                     | 58    | 2    |
| % Seed bug                              | 10.2  | 3    |
| % Empty                                 | 18.8  | 4    |
| % Seedworm                              | .890  | 5    |
| % Unknown                               | .4    | 6    |
| % Extracted from cones                  | 66    | 7    |
| % Germination failure                   | 18.1  | 8    |
| % Unextracted seed in cones damaged by: |       |      |
| Thrips                                  | 67    | 9    |
| Coneworms                               | 57    | 10   |
| Other insects                           | 50    | 11   |
| Unknown factors                         | 50    | 12   |
| Continue (finished making changes)      | C     |      |

[ ] Enter code

Each of the values listed can be modified by entering the appropriate code number and, when additional entry brackets    appear, a new value. For example, to change the potential number of seeds per cone from 170 to 160 and the percentage of seed bug-damaged seed from 10.2 to 8.5, you enter code number " 1" first. When an additional set of brackets appears, you enter the



value 160. Next, you enter the code number "3" and the 8.5 percentage figure for seed bug damage. When you have completed modifications, enter "C" in the input brackets to return to menu I {S3}, where you enter "C" to return to menu I {S1}.

You can once again select any option in menu I {S1}. When you choose the "Accept Current Values" option, the current values for the distribution of strobilus stages and parameters for seed are written into temporary files and the program returns to menu I {M2}.

## View or Print Results

When you select the option "Accept Current Values" from menu I {M2}, the program will execute the Simulate, **Outdata**, and Print modules and display menu I (02).

| I {02}                                             |             |         |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------|
| VIEW RESULTS OF THE SIMULATIONS                    |             |         |
| Results of simulation                              | Display on: |         |
|                                                    | Screen      | Printer |
| Causes of Cone Damage . . . . .                    | 1           | 2       |
| Cone Life Table . . . . .                          | 3           | 4       |
| Cone Survival Curve . . . . .                      | 5           | 6       |
| Distributions of Cones:                            |             |         |
| Healthy Cones . . . . .                            | 7           | 8       |
| Live Damaged Cones . . . . .                       | 9           | 10      |
| Dead, Previously Damaged Cones . . . . .           | 11          | 12      |
| Orchard Status Table . . . . .                     | 13          | 14      |
| Seed Analysis . . . . .                            | 15          | 16      |
| LEAVE THIS PROGRAM --> Economic Analysis . . . . . |             | R       |

You can select any code number (1 through 16) to view the results on the screen or to print them on a printer. When you finish viewing or printing the results, select "R" for "LEAVE THIS PROGRAM -- > Economic Analysis" to display menu I (E1) and begin an economic analysis and comparison of the two management plans simulated.

## Economic Analysis

Estimates of pesticide application costs are presented for each plan in menu I (EI). Zeros are listed in the cost per acre columns when no pesticides are used for either plan. If pesticides were used, a default cost is displayed in the cost per acre column.

I

E1

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

---

Change values(s) as needed by entering the appropriate number  
 Costs are suggested per your application design

| Pesticide                       | PLAN |    | COST/ACRE |        |
|---------------------------------|------|----|-----------|--------|
|                                 | A    | B  | PLAN A    | PLAN B |
| Acephate                        | 1    | 6  | 0         | 0      |
| Azinphosmethyl                  | 2    | 7  | 0         | 0      |
| Bacillus <i>thuringiensis</i>   | 3    | 8  | 0         | 0      |
| Fenvalerate                     | 4    | 9  | 0         | 0      |
| Malathion                       | 5    | 10 | 0         | 0      |
| Finished with entries           |      | F  |           |        |
| Cancel, Return to Previous Menu |      | Q  |           |        |

---

Pesticide

No. [ ]

These values can be modified by entering a code number for a listed pesticide (1 through 10). The default cost per acre will appear in the lower right side of the menu, and you can enter a new cost per acre. The new cost will be offset in the cost per acre column to remind the user of the new value. These changes are temporary and apply only to the current simulation.

Select “Finished with entries” to continue to menu I **{E2}** where you may enter additional pesticide application costs. Costs, such as spray adjuvants, labor, and equipment, are entered as summed totals per acre.

I {E2}

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

---

Additional costs can also be entered to better estimate the costs of your pest management program.

You may enter any SUMMED total of additional costs.

Enter additional **summed** costs/acre: [ \_\_ ] for Plan A

Press the RETURN or ENTER key with or without cost entry

---

NOTE: An entry is required for **Plan A** and then **Plan B**

The program will then display a series of tables listing the results of the economic analysis. This analysis includes estimates for harvest yields of cones and seeds on a per acre and total orchard basis, a summary of the pesticide applications used for Plans A and B, and comparative costs per germinable seed for Plans A and B to illustrate the relative economic gains achieved through the different management choices.

Four options are presented at the bottom of the last table:

- “Restart Analysis” returns to menu I (E1), substitutes new cost figures, and restarts the economic analysis. This can be done as often as desired for the two current management plans.
- “Main Menu” deletes all temporary modifications pertaining to the current analysis and returns to the program’s opening menu.
- “Print a Report” prints a report on the economic analysis.
- “Exit to DOS” exits to the MS-DOS prompt.

Select “Print a Report” to view menu I {E6} and enter general information for a report header.

I (E6)

ORCHARD AND MANAGER IDENTIFICATION

Enter the following information:

Company or Organization

Orchard Name or **Number**

Address

Manager

Date

Species of pine

Do you want to change entries? Y/N

A sample report is illustrated in Appendix I.

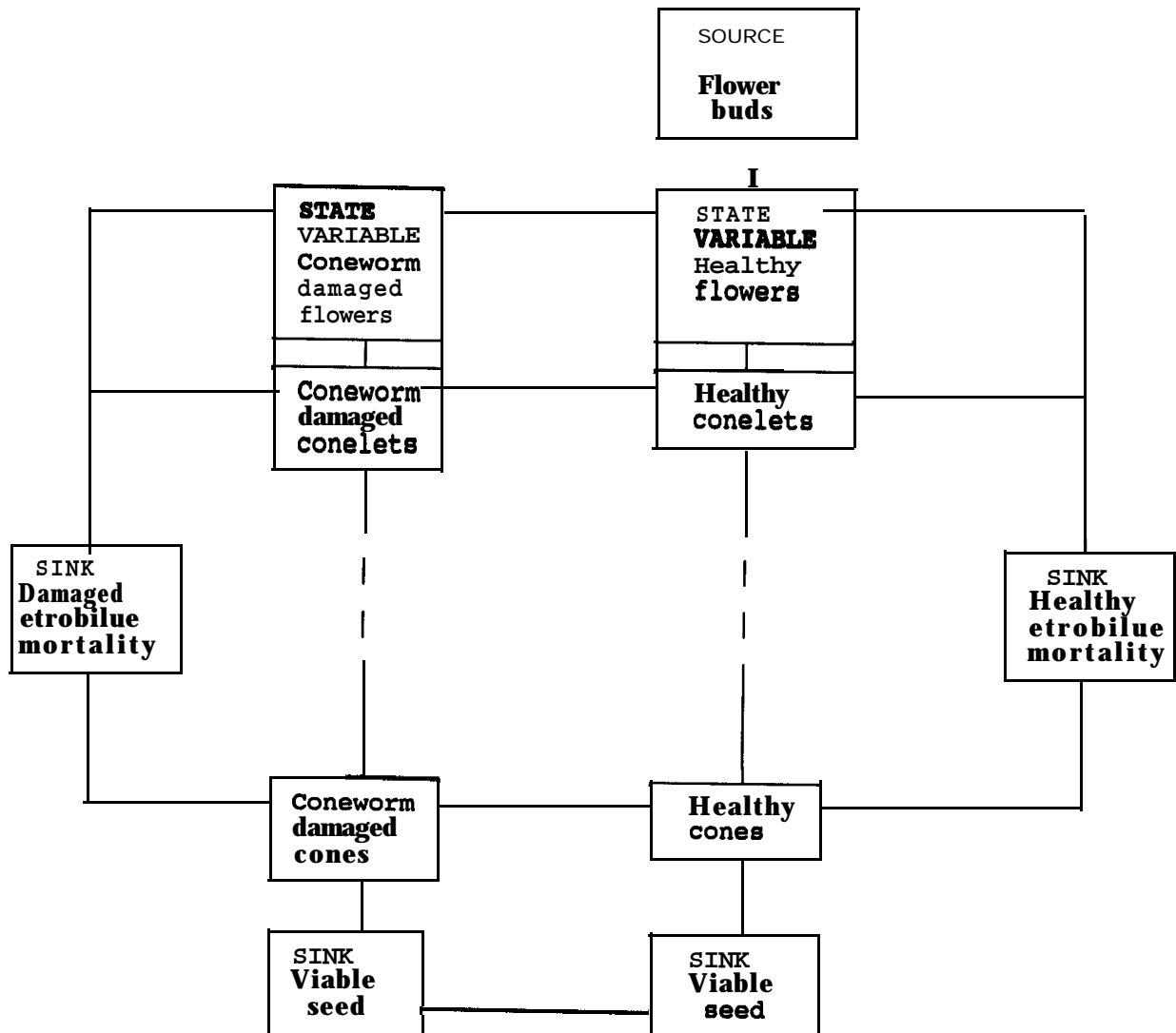
## How SeedCalc Works

### Files

Sixteen permanent data files (those with the filename extension **\_\_.DAT**) containing default values for the system are provided with **SeedCalc**. The integrity of the **\_\_.DAT** files is maintained by transferring them to temporary files (those with the filename extension **\_\_.SIM**) before entering user-modified values. The **\_\_.SIM** files can be modified but are temporary because SeedCalc resets them to the default values permanently stored as **\_\_.DAT** files at the beginning of each simulation. For example, when the **pesticide** azinphosmethyl is used in a simulation, data is copied from the GUTH.DAT file into the DCIDE.SIM file. If you modify the default values, the new **user-**modified values replace the values present in the DCIDE.SIM file, while those in the GUTH.DAT file remain unchanged. Permanent changes to the permanent data files (**\_\_.DAT** files) can be effected by using supplementary program modules.

### Simulation Process

The simulation process is partially depicted in figure 3 for three outcomes of **coneworm** attack: (1) death of the strobili within a short period of time, (2) death of the strobili during a later stage of development, or (3) deformity of strobili with subsequent reduced amounts of seed. To simplify figure 3, months have been compressed and replaced with a few morphological stages of strobilus development as described by Croker (1971). The initial number of flower buds (the “source” of initial strobili) entered by the user for a simulation is stored in the data file COMM.DAT. “State variables” represent the total number of strobili present during each stage of development. “Sinks” are repositories used to accumulate seed or dead strobili.



**Figure 3—Simplified simulation** for coneworm damage to strobili of slash pine. The numbers of etrobili that flow out of state variables are determined by age-specific-flow equations. Healthy etrobili killed during the same interval flow into a sink for mortality of healthy etrobili. Nonlethally damaged strobili pass into state variables for coneworm-damaged etrobili and may later pass into a sink for mortality of damaged etrobili. Seed yields of damaged strobili are decreased before passing into the sink for viable seed.

As SeedCalc simulates the development of strobili, they progress from the source value through a series of state variables and end in sinks for dead cones and sinks for viable seed. One set of the state variables accounts for healthy strobili. As long as the strobili remain healthy, they progress through this set of state variables as they mature from flowers to open cones. However, when strobili are damaged by pests or other factors, they either pass into a second set of state variables for damaged strobili or accumulate in a sink for mortality of healthy strobili.

In figure 3, healthy strobili attacked and killed by coneworms in the same month accumulate directly into the sink for mortality of healthy cones. Healthy strobili that receive nonlethal attacks accumulate in the set of state variables for coneworm-damaged strobili. Coneworm-damaged strobili that die during a later stage of development accumulate in the sink for mortality of damaged strobili. The yields of seed from nonlethally damaged strobili are reduced by an

appropriate amount when they flow from the state variable for **coneworm-**damaged strobili into the sink for viable seed. For coneworms, this reduction may be as high as 75 percent of the seed expected from healthy cones or 100 percent when damaged or distorted strobili are not collected in the field. The system is conservative in that all initial strobili (or their equivalents in seed) can be accounted for throughout the simulation process by summing the numbers present in the state variables and sinks.

In SeedCalc, different sets of state variables account for different causes of damage because the type of initial damage may affect subsequent mortality rates of strobili and expected yields of seed. Consequently, different rates of pest attack and pest-induced mortality are applied to strobili in each of the state variables.

## Program Modules

SeedCalc provides estimates of strobilus and seed production, pest damage, and the efficacy of pest management strategies imposed in two simulated management plans. These estimates are produced through interactions of 14 system modules as illustrated in figure 2. Modular programming techniques were used in developing SeedCalc to facilitate coding, testing, modifying, and updating programming strategy.

In this section, we describe how the individual system modules operate and provide illustrations for management Plan A; similar processes for Plan B result in arrays and variables prefixed with "N. " For example, the array **MORT(23,4)** (described on page 38) contains estimates for the mortality of strobili used in Plan A; array **NMORT(23,4)** contains similar estimates but is used in Plan B.

## Graphics

The Graphics module (GRAPHICS.EXE) allows automatic or manual configuration of SeedCalc to use the maximum graphics capability of a user's computer system. Selecting the highest graphics capability provides a better display of **SeedCalc's** screen information. Incompatibility of some graphic cards can be minimized by selecting the option "A: Monochrome (MDA) for low resolution text only" from the menu for manual installation. When the graphics installation is completed, the necessary values are stored in the COMM.DAT file.

## Starting SeedCalc

The SeedCalc module (SEEDCALC.EXE) will start SeedCalc (after it is installed the first time). The program version number is displayed, as well as identification of the program process, i.e., initiating a simulation, obtaining system information, or exiting to DOS.

## Opening Menu

The Choice module (CHOICE.EXE) directs program execution to the interactive program (Main Module), to the tutorial (DEMO.EXE), or to DOS (to leave the SeedCalc system).

## Supplementary Information

The Information module (INFO.EXE) provides information describing SeedCalc's general structure, hardware and software requirements, and how to contact the programmers; and it allows return to the main menu.

## Entering Orchard Size

The Orchard Size module (**MAIN.EXE**) prompts keyboard entry of the initial number of female strobili and the number of acres used in a simulation. These **two** values are stored as the variables **LIVES** and **ACRES** in the COMM.SIM file. This module also transfers default data from the permanent files to the temporary files used for each simulation. An error message will indicate when any of SeedCalc's permanent files are missing from the directory.

Once the initial data are stored, several management choices are available. The pest damage rates module (PEST.EXE), pesticide applications module (CHEM.EXE), and orchard parameters modules (SURVEY.EXE and CH\_SFMO.EXE) can be used to change SeedCalc's default values before **running** the full simulation. When all changes are completed, the program writes several variables to the COMM.SIM and other **\_\_\_.SIM** files and proceeds to the simulation module (**SIMULATE.EXE**).

## Pest Damage

The Pest Damage module (**PEST.EXE**) provides for modification of the default values used to simulate monthly injury and mortality rates for strobili. The default values are copied from the MORT.DAT, ATTACK.DAT, and ATMORT.DAT files and are stored as arrays (**MORT(23,4)**, **NMORT(23,4)**, **ATK(23,4)**, **NATK(23,4)**), and **MORT.ATK(23,4)**. The values in these arrays can be modified by the user and stored as either temporary ( **\_\_\_.SIM**) or permanent ( **\_\_\_.DAT**) files for later use.

Data stored in the **\_\_\_.SIM** and **\_\_\_.DAT** files represent monthly rates of pest attack and pest-caused mortality of strobili. The system accommodates damage percentages for each of four pest categories: (1) slash pine flower thrips, (2) coneworms, (3) unidentified insects, and (4) unknown factors. Any combination of modified rates of attack and mortality can be entered.

Combinations of percentages entered by user

| Attacks Mortality No. of categories |     |     |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Yes                                 | Yes | 1-4 |
| Yes                                 | No  | 1-4 |
| No                                  | Yes | 1-4 |
| No                                  | No  | 1-4 |

SeedCalc's response to different combinations of user-entered attack and mortality percentages follows:

- When percentages for either new attack or mortality rates are entered alone, the proportion of change from the default rate to the new rate is calculated and

used to modify the default values of the missing rate. For example, when an attack rate is entered, then mortality rate = (new attack percent/old attack percent) x old percent mortality.

- When percentages for both attack and mortality rates are entered for a given pest category, both percentages are used.
- When neither attack nor mortality percentages are entered, the new arrays will contain the original default values. If zero data is intentionally entered for a pest category, the zeros are maintained as values for the new rates.
- The proportions of previously attacked strobili that die each month cannot be modified because we assumed that these proportions remain the same as those in the default distribution.

Damage rates can be modified on a monthly or global (total) basis. Monthly modifications require entry of a month number and the percentages of strobili attacked and killed by category. The system replaces default percentages for attack and mortality rates with the newly entered percentages for the category selected. Default distributions of other categories are not affected unless specifically selected for change. Global modifications are made by entering estimates of the total rates of attack and mortality for a 23-month period. These percentages are based on the initial number of strobili in the orchard at flowering (similar to the 100 **rx** column of life tables). **SeedCalc** distributes these new percentages over a 23-month period so that they parallel the default distributions for rates of attack and mortality. The new distributions of damage are similar to default distributions, but they reflect the changed rates of mortality and attacks entered for each pest category selected. It is assumed that the proportions of previously attacked strobili that die each month will be the same as those in the default distribution.

We used survey data (Fatzinger and others 1980) collected from 1973-74 in a slash pine seed orchard to develop default values for pest damage. Pest damage simulation is illustrated with these values. The survey used monthly observations taken on a 20 percent random sample of strobilus clusters located in the crowns of 18 trees (9 clones x 2 ramets per clone) starting with a total of 1,059 sample flower buds during January 1973 (table 1). Seed extracted from mature sample strobili (cones) were radiographed to determine the incidence and causes of damage and were germinated to determine seed viability.

The probabilities of pest damage during different stages of strobilus development vary widely from orchard to orchard and from year to year. Pest damage on an individual orchard can probably be predicted more accurately using data from surveys of individual seed orchards. Using data from the IMS or the SPMS is recommended because the procedures in these systems control for differences in clonal variation. **SeedCalc** uses tabulated default values of the average proportions of cones and seed affected by pests and other factors as estimates from survey data taken in the Southeastern United States (Fatzinger



and others 1980, 1990). These tabulations represent the proportions of cones remaining in an orchard at monthly intervals. In developing **SeedCalc**, we assumed that the proportion of cones attacked is independent of the number of cones present on the orchard trees. We also assumed that a cone protected from one destructive agent remains susceptible to attack by other agents as it passes through later developmental stages.

Current mortality default values are listed in table 2 as the monthly proportions of healthy cones attacked and killed during the same month. **Each** proportion represents the number of cones killed each month by a pest divided by the number of healthy cones remaining on the trees during the previous month. For example, a total of 102 cones were killed during February of the first year-72 cones were killed by thrips, 5 by other insects, and 25 by **unknown** factors. At the end of January (during the February observation) 883 cones remained in the sample (table 1). The proportion of the 883 cones killed during February by thrips was  $72/883 = 0.082$ , by other insects was  $5/883 = 0.005$ , and by unknown factors was  $25/883 = 0.028$  (table 2).

Current damage default values are listed in table 3 as the monthly proportions of healthy cones attacked but not killed during the same month. These proportions represent the number of cones damaged each month divided by the number of healthy cones that remained the previous month. For example, 153 cones were attacked by thrips during February of the first year and 72 of these died. The proportion of damaged cones for February is  $(153-72)/883 = 0.092$ .

Delayed mortality default values are listed in table 3 as the monthly proportions of previously damaged cones that either die from the previous injury or are killed directly by a second attack. The proportions of **cones** killed apply to the individual categories of damaged cones, i.e., **"TAK"** applies only to strobili previously attacked by **thrips**, **"DAK"** applies only to strobili previously attacked by coneworms, etc. These proportions were calculated by dividing the numbers of previously attacked cones that died each month by the accumulated number of damaged live cones remaining the previous month. For example, 67 of the cones previously damaged by thrips died during February. Because a total of 114 cones remained in the state variable for cones damaged by thrips,  $67/114 = 0.588$  is listed for **"TAK"** in the month of February of the first year.

At cone maturity, the surviving cones are converted into seed equivalents by multiplying the number of healthy cones by the average number of seed expected to be present in a healthy cone. Proportions of seed removed from damaged cones depend on the average expected seed loss from different agents. The four categories representing causes for seed losses in **SeedCalc** follow:

**TKS** = **thrips killed seed**

**DKS** = **coneworm killed seed**

**IKS** = **other insect killed seed**

**UKS** = **seed killed by unknown factors**

The amount of seed obtained from both healthy and damaged cones is further reduced by the average proportion of seed lost during the seed extraction process. Representation of seed lost during extraction in SeedCalc follows:

$$E = SF + EF + UF$$

where

E = average proportion of seed lost during extraction to all factors,

SF = proportion of unopened scales,

EF = proportion lost due to the extraction method, and

UF = proportion lost to unknown factors.

The total number of viable seed is estimated by applying a nonviable seed factor to the total number of seed extracted. Calculating the nonviable seed factor, representing the average proportions of extracted seed damaged, follows:

$$Z = SK + LK + UK$$

where

Z = average proportion of extracted seed lost to all factors,

SK = proportion lost to seed bugs,

LK = proportion lost to seedworms (*Cydia* spp., formerly *Laspeyresia*), and

UK = proportion lost to unknown factors.

The default values used in **SeedCalc** for seed quality follow:

| Factor     | Default value |
|------------|---------------|
| <b>TKS</b> | 0.67          |
| <b>DKS</b> | <b>.5</b>     |
| <b>IKS</b> | <b>.5</b>     |
| <b>UKS</b> | <b>.5</b>     |
| S F        | 0             |
| EF         | <b>.66</b>    |
| UF         | 0             |
| S K        | <b>.102</b>   |
| L K        | <b>.0089</b>  |
| U K        | <b>.004</b>   |
| POT        | 170           |
| Y          | 58            |
| EK         | 188           |
| GF         | 181           |

## Pesticide Application

Three primary assumptions underlie the simulation of pesticide applications in **SeedCalc**: (1) pesticide efficacy varies between species of pests and seasons of application; (2) these differences result in differential rates of control for each pest, e.g., a February application of malathion may result in 50 percent control of thrips but only a 10 percent control of coneworms; and (3) a pesticide will affect cone survival and pest attack rates only during the month of application.

The Pesticide Application module (CHEM.EXE) is used to modify default values stored in several of **SeedCalc's** data files. These modifiable files are used to simulate the efficacy of different pesticides and methods of application. The default values are averages of monthly estimates for the efficacy of pesticides derived primarily from the literature, unpublished studies, and surveys. Only a few estimates of the monthly efficacy of pesticides for control of cone and seed insects were available in the literature. Most references provided estimates of the overall effectiveness of different pesticides in reducing damage to cones and seed over a 1- or 2-year period.

Array **ECON.CHEMS(25,2)** is created by the Pesticide Application Module and is stored in temporary file ECON.SIM. This array contains 25 elements of information about Plans A and B. The first 23 elements represent a list of the pesticides selected and the months during which each pesticide is applied for a particular simulation. The method selected for applying pesticides is stored in array element 25.

The values in file **SEED1.DAT** and **SEED2.DAT** are used to modify the default values for quality and quantity of seed expected from untreated trees of slash pine. User modifications of this data either by simulation of pesticide applications or by entry of new values for seed quality and quantity are stored in files **SEED1.SIM** and **SEED2.SIM**. Default values for the effects of pesticides on the quality and quantity of seed were taken from the literature and results of unpublished studies (tables 4-6) and are summarized in table 7.

Estimates of the percent reductions in rates of monthly pest damage attributable to pest management Plan A are stored in the first 23 elements of array **DCIDE(25,4)**. Default values for **DCIDE(25,4)** are taken from the permanent storage files **ASAN.DAT**, **BT.DAT**, **CYTH.DAT**, **GUTH.DAT**, and **ORTH.DAT**. The array **DCIDE(25,4)** is transferred to the temporary data file **DCIDE.SIM**. The values in these arrays equal zero when no pesticide applications are made. The values stored in **DCIDE.SIM** are used to replace array **DCIDE(25,4)** values in subsequent modules of **SeedCalc**. The reproduced array is then used to modify the values of arrays **MORT(23,4)** and **ATK(23,4)**:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{MORT(23,4)} &= \mathbf{MORT(23,4)} \times (1 - \mathbf{DCIDE(1-23,1-4)}) \times \mathbf{DCIDE(25,1)} \\ \mathbf{ATK(23,4)} &= \mathbf{ATK(23,4)} \times (1 - \mathbf{DCIDE(1-23,1-4)}) \times \mathbf{DCIDE(25,1)}\end{aligned}$$

where

**ATK(23,4)** and **MORT(23,4)** are arrays containing estimates of the percentages of strobili attacked and killed, respectively, for Plan A during each of 23 monthly periods.

**1-DCIDE(1-23,1-4)** represents the first 23 elements of array **DCIDE(25,4)** for Plan A, each of which is subtracted from 1 before its use in modifying the attack and mortality rates for survival of strobili.

**DCIDE(25,1)** is the 25th element of the array for Plan A that contains estimates of the effectiveness of a particular method of pesticide application.

Values in the permanent storage files **ASAN.DAT**, **BT.DAT**, **CYTH.DAT**, **GUTH.DAT**, and **ORTH.DAT** reflect the average efficacy of five pesticides for control of cone and seed insects:

| Data storage file | Array contained in file | Pesticide                      |
|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>ASAN.DAT</b>   | <b>ASAN(23,4)</b>       | <b>Fenvalerate<sup>2</sup></b> |
| <b>BT.DAT</b>     | <b>BT(23,4)</b>         | <i>B. thuringiensis</i>        |
| <b>CYTH.DAT</b>   | <b>CYTH(23,4)</b>       | Malathion                      |
| <b>GUTH.DAT</b>   | <b>GUTH(23,4)</b>       | Azinphosmethyl                 |
| <b>ORTH.DAT</b>   | <b>ORTH(23,4)</b>       | Acephate                       |

<sup>2</sup> At the time **SeedCalc** was developed, monthly data about the efficacy of **synthetic pyrethroids** was available only for the imecticide **fenvalerate**.

Each array contains 23 monthly estimators for the efficacy of the pesticide in reducing mortality caused by thrips, coneworms, unidentified insects, and unknown factors. This efficacy data was taken from summaries of the literature and the results of unpublished studies and surveys (tables 8-11).

The user specifies pesticide applications on a monthly basis either by entering the month number for each application accompanied by the pesticide to be used (= custom design) or by selecting a conventional spray schedule that assigns a month number for each application of the pesticide selected. The conventional schedule can be modified by deleting individual applications. The array **DCIDE(25,4)** is then compiled using the default or modified values present in the pesticide arrays. These default values, which apply only to the month when the pesticide is applied, are listed in tables 12-16.

The default values used in SeedCalc for the efficacy of pesticides are estimates for hydraulic sprayer applications. These are further modified in the program when application methods other than hydraulic spraying are selected. Few studies have compared the relative efficacy of the different methods of pesticide application in southern pine seed orchards. To simulate the effect of using different methods of application, we obtained average values of the relative efficacy of different application methods from the literature and the results of unpublished studies (table 17).

Relationships of the efficacy for different methods of pesticide applications developed for use in **SeedCalc** follow:

| Method            | Average<br>96 <b>R</b> <sup>3</sup> | Efficacy<br>ratio |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Hydraulic sprayer | 89.7647                             | 1.00              |
| Mistblower        | 75.5455                             | <b>.84</b>        |
| Aerial sprayer    | 65.2500                             | <b>.73</b>        |

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<sup>3</sup>Overall averages for percent control (see table 17).

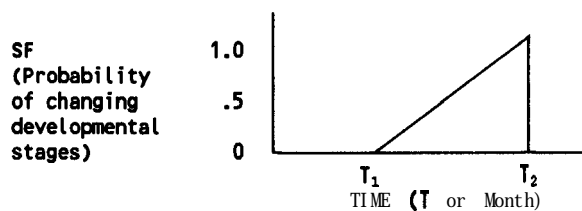
## Cone and Seed Factors

This module (SURVEY.EXE) can be used to modify the simulated phenology of female strobilus development by interfacing with module **CH\_SFMO.EXE** and by modifying seed parameters. Eight morphological stages of development for female strobili are represented in SeedCalc: (1) flower buds, (2) flowers, (3) early conelets, (4) late conelets, (5) cones, (6) green cones, (7) ripe cones, and (8) open (harvested or collected) cones. SeedCalc tracks the development of female strobili through these eight stages according to the monthly distribution of default values in file STAGER.DAT:

| Stage         | Month No.           |                   |
|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|
|               | Begins<br>( $T_1$ ) | Ends<br>( $T_2$ ) |
| Bud           | 0                   | 0.5               |
| Blower        | 0                   | 2                 |
| Early conelet | 3                   | 5                 |
| Late conelet  | 7                   | 9                 |
| Cone          | 12                  | 13                |
| Green cone    | 17                  | 19                |
| Ripe cone     | 20                  | 21                |
| Open cone     | 22                  | 23                |

The distribution of these values can be “permanently” changed for both plans by modifying the default values in file STAGER.DAT. The default values, however, can be restored by copying the **BKSTAGER.DAT** file into the STAGER.DAT file.

The development of strobili through each of the eight morphological stages of development is assumed to follow a piece-wise linear function:



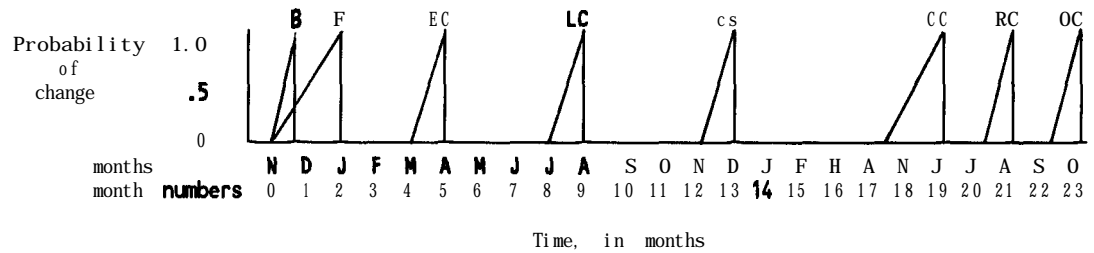
where

$T$  = Current month number (1 - 23),

$T_1$  = Month number at which stage of strobilus development begins, and

$T_2$  = Month number at which stage of strobilus development ends.

The probability of change before time  $T_1$  is zero. Morphological changes occur during the time interval  $T_1$  to  $T_2$ , but the change is not assumed to be instantaneous. At the end of the time interval, i.e., after  $T_2$ , the probability of change will return to zero until the time interval for changing to a subsequent morphological stage is reached:



where

B = flower buds,  
F = flowers,  
EC = early conelets,  
LC = late conelets,  
CS = cone stage,  
GC = greencones,  
RC = ripe cones, and  
OC = open (harvested or collected) cones.

The formulae for generating changes from one morphological stage to the next as strobili pass through the 23 monthly state variables follow:

If  $T < T_1$ ,  $SF = 0$   
If  $T_1 \leq T \leq T_2$ ,  $SF = (1/(T_2 - T_1)) * (T - T_1)$   
If  $T > T_2$ ,  $SF = 0$

where

SF = Stage Factor used to assign morphological stages of development.

The default values for  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  are the beginning and ending months, respectively.

It is assumed that the cones are collected at the end of the ripe cone stage and that the seed are extracted immediately after cone collection:

If  $T < T_2$ ,  $SF = 0$   
If  $T_1 \leq T \leq T_2$ ,  $SF = 1.0$   
If  $T > T_2$ ,  $SF = 0$

Strobili are converted to seed equivalents after they reach the last stage of development. The following seed parameters can be modified for either or both plans:

Potential No. seed per cone  
 Total No. seed per cone  
 % Seed bug  
 % Empty  
 % **Seedworm**  
 % unknown  
 % Extracted from cones  
 % Germination failure  
 % Unextracted seed in cones damaged by  
     Thrips  
     Coneworms  
     Other insects  
     Unknown factors

## Simulate Results

Data stored in temporary files (**\_\_.SIM** files) are recalled in the Simulation module (**SIMULATE.EXE**) to modify default rates of strobilus damage and mortality. Information for different formulations of Plans A and B was entered and stored in these temporary files during operations of the Pest Damage Rate module, the Pesticide Application module, and the Orchard Parameter module. The default rates represent “average” strobilus damage without pest management. The modifications of these default rates represent the different user formulations of management Plans A and B.

The rates in the pest damage arrays are modified by rates in the **DCIDE.SIM** file, which contains estimates for efficacy of pesticide applications.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MORT}(23,4) &= \text{MORT}(23,4) \times (1 - \text{DCIDE}(1-23,1-4)) \times \text{DCIDE}(25,1) \\ \text{ATK}(23,4) &= \text{ATK}(23,4) \times (1 - \text{DCIDE}(1-23,1-4)) \times \text{DCIDE}(25,1) \end{aligned}$$

where

**MORT(23,4)** = strobilus mortality rates, Plan A  
**DCIDE(23,4)** = efficacy of pesticide  
**DCIDE(25, 1)** = efficacy of pesticide application method  
**ATK(23,4)** = **strobilus** damage rates, Plan A

**Note:** For a detailed explanation of these arrays see the section on “Pesticide Applications Module.”



Morphological stages of female **strobilus** development (Croker 1971) are assigned to each of the 23 months of **strobilus** development as described in the section on cone and seed factors. The number of strobili injured or killed each month are calculated for each of four categories: (1) thrips, (2) coneworms, (3) other insects, and (4) unknown. The following is an example of the calculations for the slash pine flower thrips.

Calculations for thrips (J = 1):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TAK(I)} &= \text{MORT.ATK(I, J)} \times \text{TA(I - 1)} \\ \text{TA(I)} &= \text{ATK(I, J)} \times \text{HEALTHY(I - 1)} - \text{TAK(I)} + \text{TA(I - 1)} \\ \text{TD(I)} &= \text{MORT(I, J)} \times \text{HEALTHY(I - 1)} \\ \text{MTA(I)} &= \text{ATK(I, J)} \times \text{HEALTHY(I - 1)} + \text{TD(I)} \end{aligned}$$

where

I = month number

J = factor number (for thrips, J = 1)

**TAK(I)** = number of dead strobili previously damaged by thrips

**TA(I)** = number of healthy strobili attacked but not killed by thrips

**TD(I)** = number of healthy strobili attacked and killed by thrips

**MTA(I)** = number of thrips attacks (lethal + nonlethal)

**HEALTHY(I)** = number of healthy strobili

**MORT(I,J)** = proportions of healthy strobili dying during month I due to factor J

**ATK(I,J)** = proportion of healthy strobili injured during month I by factor J

**MORT.ATK(I,J)** = proportions of previously damaged strobili dying during month I due to factor J

The same calculations are performed for the effects of the other three factors on the conditions and numbers of strobili. Note that the D indicates coneworms, the I indicates insects, and the U indicates unknown factors.

Calculations for coneworms (J = 2):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{DAK(I)} &= \text{MORT.ATK(I, J)} \times \text{DA(I - 1)} \\ \text{DA(I)} &= \text{ATK(I, J)} \times \text{HEALTHY(I - 1)} - \text{DAK(I)} + \text{DA(I - 1)} \\ \text{DD(I)} &= \text{MORT(I, J)} \times \text{HEALTHY(I - 1)} \\ \text{MDA(I)} &= \text{ATK(I, J)} \times \text{HEALTHY(I - 1)} + \text{DD(I)} \end{aligned}$$

Calculations for other **insects** (J = 3):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{IAK(I)} &= \text{MORT.ATK(I, J)} \times \text{IA(I - 1)} \\ \text{IA(I)} &= \text{ATK(I, J)} \times \text{HEALTHY(I - 1)} - \text{IAK(I)} + \text{IA(I - 1)} \\ \text{ID(I)} &= \text{MORT(I, J)} \times \text{HEALTHY(I - 1)} \\ \text{MIA(I)} &= \text{ATK(I, J)} \times \text{HEALTHY(I - 1)} + \text{ID(I)} \end{aligned}$$

Calculations for unknown factors (J = 4):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{UAK(I)} &= \text{MORT.ATK(I, J)} \times \text{UA(I - 1)} \\ \text{UA(I)} &= \text{ATK(I, J)} \times \text{HEALTHY(I - 1)} - \text{UAK(I)} + \text{UA(I - 1)} \\ \text{UD(I)} &= \text{MORT(I, J)} \times \text{HEALTHY(I - 1)} \\ \text{MUA(I)} &= \text{ATK(I, J)} \times \text{HEALTHY(I - 1)} + \text{UD(I)} \end{aligned}$$

The total numbers of healthy, injured, and dead strobili are estimated over all damage categories at monthly intervals.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SUM.MORT.ATK(I)} &= \text{TAK(I)} + \text{DAK(I)} + \text{IAK(I)} + \text{UAK(I)} \\ \text{SUM.ATK.LIVE(I)} &= \text{TA(I)} + \text{DA(I)} + \text{IA(I)} + \text{UA(I)} \\ \text{SUM.MORT(I)} &= \text{TD(I)} + \text{DD(I)} + \text{ID(I)} + \text{UD(I)} \\ \text{MSUM.ATK.LIVE(I)} &= \text{MTA(I)} + \text{MDA(I)} + \text{MIA(I)} + \text{MUA(I)} \\ \text{TOT.DEAD(I)} &= \text{SUM.MORT(I)} + \text{SUM.MORT.ATK(I)} \\ \text{HEALTHY(I)} &= \text{HEALTHY(I - 1)} + \text{SUM.ATK.LIVE(I - 1)} - \text{TOT.DEAD(I) -} \\ &\quad \text{SUM.ATK.LIVE(I)} \\ \text{LIVE(I)} &= \text{HEALTHY(I)} + \text{SUM.ATK.LIVE(I)} \\ \text{CSINK} &= \text{CSINK} + \text{SUM.MORT(I)} \\ \text{DCSINK} &= \text{DCSINK} + \text{SUM.MORT.ATK(I)} + \text{OVER.DEAD} \\ \text{PC.SURV(I)} &= \text{LIVE(I)} / \text{LIVEX} \times 100 \\ \text{ACC.DEAD(I)} &= \text{CSINK} + \text{DCSINK} \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SUM.MORT.ATK(I)} &= \text{total number of previously injured strobili dying during month I} \\ \text{SUM.ATK.LIVE(I)} &= \text{total number of healthy strobili injured during month I} \\ \text{SUM.MORT(I)} &= \text{total number of healthy strobili killed during month I} \\ \text{MSUM.ATK.LIVE(I)} &= \text{total number of healthy strobili attacked during month I (lethal + nonlethal attacks)} \\ \text{TOT.DEAD(I)} &= \text{total number dead strobili at month I} \\ \text{LIVE(I)} &= \text{total number of live strobili (healthy + injured)} \\ \text{CSINK} &= \text{total number of healthy strobili injured and dying the same month} \\ \text{DCSINK} &= \text{total number of strobili injured during one month but dying during a later month} \\ \text{PC.SURV(I)} &= \text{percent survival of strobili at month I} \\ \text{ACC.DEAD(I)} &= \text{total number of dead strobili} \end{aligned}$$

The calculation of quantity and quality of seed at the simulated time of cone harvest follows.

$$\begin{aligned}
S.A.HC &= \text{HEALTHY}(23) \times Y \\
S.A.TC &= TA(23) \times TKS \times Y \\
S.A.DC &= DA(23) \times DKS \times Y \\
S.A.IC &= IA(23) \times IKS \times Y \\
S.A.UC &= UA(23) \times UKS \times Y \\
S.A.DAM &= S.A.TC + S.A.DC + S.A.IC + S.A.UC \\
S.E.HC &= S.A.HC \times (SF + EF + UF) \\
S.E.DAM &= S.A.DAM \times (SF + EF + UF) \\
S.V.HC &= S.E.HC \times (SK + LK + UK) \\
S.V.DAM &= S.E.DAM \times (SK + LK + UK) \\
S.TOT.V &= S.V.HC + S.V.DAM
\end{aligned}$$

where

Y = number of seed per healthy cone

**\_KS** = proportion of seed lost in a strobilus damaged by

**TKS = thrips**

DKS = coneworms

**IKS** = other insects

UKS = unknown factors

**\_F** = proportion of seed lost during extraction to:

SF = unopened scales

EF = extraction method

UF = unknown factors

**\_K** = proportion of extracted seed damaged by

**SK = seed bugs**

LK = seedworms

UK = unknown factors

S. **A.\_C** = number of seed present in cones

S.A.HC = healthy at harvest

S.A.TC = damaged by thrips

S.A.DC = damaged by coneworms

S.A.IC = damaged by other insects

S.A.UC = damaged by unknown factors

S.A.DAM= damaged at harvest

**S.E.\_** = total number of seed lost during extraction of

S.E.HC = healthy cones

S.E.DAM= damaged cones

**S.V.\_** = total number of viable seed in

S.V.HC = **healthy** cones

**S.V.DAM**= damaged cones

**S.TOT.V**= all cones

The simulated data are then written to output files **COMM.SIM**, **DCONE2.SIM**, **NCONE2.SIM**, **SEED1.SIM**, **SEED2.SIM**, and **SEED3.SIM** for use in other modules.

## Summarize Results

The **Outdata** module (OUTDATA.EXE) is used to prepare the results of simulations for management Plans A and B for viewing on the screen or sending to a printer. This module uses estimates produced by the Simulation Module to organize data **suitable** for the Printing Module.

Information on the survival and damage rates of strobili is calculated and stored in three arrays.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{ORCH.LIVE(I,J)} &= \text{STAG.FAC(I,J)} \times \text{LIVE(I)} \\ \text{ORCH.ATT.LIVE(I,J)} &= \text{STAG.FAC(I,J)} \times \text{SUM.ATK.LIVE(I)} \\ \text{ORCH.ATT.DEAD(I,J)} &= \text{STAG.FAC(I,J)} \times \text{SUM.MORT.ATK(I)}\end{aligned}$$

where

I = month number

J = Stage factor number (1-8)

**ORCH.LIVE(I,J)** = No. live strobili by stage

**ORCH.ATT.LIVE(I,J)** = No. newly attacked strobili by stage

**ORCH.ATT.DEAD(I,J)** = No. attacked strobili dying by stage

**STAG.FAC(I,J)** = Stage factor for month I, stage J

**LIVE(I)** = No. live strobili at month I

**SUM.ATK.LIVE(I)** = Total strobili attacked at month I

**SUM.MORT.ATK(I)** = Total attacked strobili dying at month I

Survival data is converted to mortality data for use in producing survival curves for strobili:

$$\text{INV.PC.MORT(I)} = 100 - (\text{PC.SURV(23-I)})$$

where

**INV.PC.MORT(I)** = percent strobilus mortality for month I

**PC.SURV(I)** = percent strobilus survival for month I

Calculating estimates of the total numbers of strobili and seed and the effects of damage factors on the yields of strobili and seed follow.

Total numbers of strobili

$$\text{TOT.TA} = \sum \text{MTA(I)}$$

$$\text{TOT.TD} = \sum \text{TD(I)}$$

$$\text{TOT.TAK} = \sum \text{TAR(I)}$$

$$\text{TOT.DA} = \sum \text{MDA(I)}$$

$$\text{TOT.DD} = \sum \text{DD(I)}$$

$$\text{TOT.DAK} = \sum \text{DAR(I)}$$

$$\text{TOT.IA} = \sum \text{MIA(I)}$$

$$\text{TOT.ID} = \sum \text{ID(I)}$$

$$\text{TOT.IAK} = \sum \text{IAK(I)}$$

$$\text{TOT.UA} = \sum \text{MUA(I)}$$

$$\text{TOT.UD} = \sum \text{UD(I)}$$

$$\text{TOT.UAK} = \sum \text{UAK(I)}$$

where

I = month

**TOT.xA** = number attacked by x

**TOT.xD** = number killed by x

**TOT.xAK** = number of prior attacked strobili killed by x

**xA(I)** = number attacked by x for month I

**xD(I)** = number killed by x for month I

**xAK(I)** = number of prior attacks killed by x for month I

**MxA(I)** = number of lethal + nonlethal attacks in month I

And for x: T = thrips

D = coneworms

I = other **insects**

u=unknown

Percentages of total strobili

PC.TA = TOT.TA / **LIVEX** x 100

PC.TD = TOT.TD / **LIVEX** x **100**

PC.TAK = TOT.TAK / **LIVEX** x **100**

PC.DA = TOT.DA / **LIVEX** x 100

PC.DD = TOT.DD / **LIVEX** x 100

PC.DAK = TOT.DAK / **LIVEX** x **100**

**PC.IA** = **TOT.IA** / **LIVEX** x 100

**PC.ID** = **TOT.ID** / **LIVEX** x 100

**PC.IAK** = **TOT.IAK** / **LIVEX** x **100**

PC.UA = TOT.UA / **LIVEX** x **100**

PC.UD = TOT.UD / **LIVEX** x 100

PC.UAK = TOT.UAK / **LIVEX** x **100**

TOTPCA = PC.TA + PC.DA + **PC.IA** + PC.UA

TOTPCD = PC.TD + PC.DD + **PC.ID** + PC.UD

TOTPCK = **PC.TAK** + **PC.DAK** + **PC.IAK** + PC.UAK

**TOTSAM** = TOTPCD + TOTPCK

HARV = PC.TA • PC.TD • **PC.TAK** + PC.DA • **PC.DD** •  
PC.DAK + **PC.IA** • **PC.ID** • **PC.IAK** + PC.UA •  
**PC.UD** • **PC.UAK**

where

**PC.xA** = percent attacked by x

**PC.xD** = percent killed by x

**PC.xAK** = percent of prior attacked killed by x

And for x: T = thrips

D = **coneworms**

I = other insects

**U** = **unknown**

**LIVEX** = number of live strobili

TOTPCA = total percent attack

TOTPCD = total percent of healthy strobii that died

TOTPCCK = total percent of prior attacks that died

**TOTSAM** = total percent dead

HARV = percent harvested

Total numbers of seed:

$TOT.SEED = (S.A.HC + S.A.DAM) \times DNPC$

$EXT.SEED = (S.A.HC + \mathbf{S.A.DAM}) \times EF \times DNPC$

$TOT.EMPTY = TOT.SEED \times EK \times DSEM$

$TOT.BUG = TOT.SEED \times SK \times DSSB$

$TOT.WORM = TOT.SEED \times LK \times DSSW$

$\mathbf{TOT.MALF} = TOT.SEED \times UK \times DSUK$

$\mathbf{TOT.FULL} = TOT.SEED - \mathbf{TOT.EMPTY} - TOT.BUG -$   
 $TOT.WORM - \mathbf{TOT.MALF}$

$TOT.GERM = \mathbf{TOT.FULL} \times (1 - GF)$

$CE = HEALTHY(23) / LIVE(1)$

$SE = \mathbf{TOT.FULL} / LIVE(23) / POT$

where

TOT.SEED = total seed present in all cones

**EXT.SEED** = total seed extracted from all cones

TOT.EMPTY = total empty seed

TOT.BUG = total seed damaged by seed bugs

TOT.WORM = total seed damaged by seedworms

TOT.MALF = total malformed seed

**TOT.FULL** = total full seed

TOT.GERM = total seed germinated

CE = cone efficiency

SE = seed efficiency

**HEALTHY(23)** = total healthy cones at harvest (month 23)

**LIVE(23)** = total live cones at harvest (month 23)

LIVE(1) = total live flower buds (month 1)

POT = total potential seed per cone

GF = proportion of full seed that fail to germinate

DNPC = number of seed per cone

EF = proportion remaining in cone due to extraction method

DSEM = proportion of empty seed

DSSB = proportion of seed damaged by seed bugs

DSSW = proportion of seed damaged by seedworms

DSUK = proportion of seed damaged by unknown factors

**xK** = proportion of extracted seed damaged by:

And for x: EK = empty seed

SK = seed bugs

LK = seedworms

UK = unknown factors

**S.A.xC** = number of seed present in cones:

And for x: S.A.HC = healthy at harvest

S.A.DAM = damaged at harvest

## View Results

The Print module (**PRINT.EXE**) provides a screen where the user may select **from** a number of different options to view the results of simulations run on **SeedCalc**. This module uses the results of data summaries generated in the **Outdata** Module and stored in temporary files **COMM.SIM**, **DCONE2.SIM**, **NCONE2.SIM**, **OUTPUT.SIM**, **SURV.SIM**, and **PCTTOT.SIM**. When an option is selected, the module formats the results for sending to either a screen or a printer. When viewing or printing is completed, the program proceeds to the Economic Module.

## Economic Analysis

The Economic Module (**ECON.EXE**) estimates the costs of the pest management programs (Plans A and B). Default values for the pesticides used and application methods are stored in **APP\_COST.DAT** and **ECON.SIM**.

The default costs per pesticide can be modified by the user. Additional costs per acre (e.g., cost of spray adjuvants, labor, equipment), can be added into the calculations. These values are stored as variables.

Cone and seed yields per acre and by total orchard size for Plans A and B are presented on screen. The user should remember that the reduction rates for the pest populations and damages are based on defined spray windows. Therefore, reduction by hydraulic application is dependent on all trees being sprayed in x number of days to maintain efficacy. The chemical application schedule(s) and the application method(s) are also summarized on screen. Finally, the management plan costs are calculated on a cost per germinable seed.

A user can return to the beginning of the economic analysis and repeat the analysis with the same or different costs or request a printed report. The report option allows the user to enter specific header information (orchard name, manager, tree species) to better delineate the parameters of the management plans. The report includes a chemical cost analysis and yield analysis.

The user can return to the main module and begin a new simulation run or leave the program. Returning to the main module will erase all temporary modifications made during the current simulation.

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## Tables

Table 1--Survival of female strobili of slash pine over a 22-month period from December 1972 to September 1974 in the McColsky seed orchard near Lake City, FL

| Month      | No. of cones<br><u>remaining</u> |         | No. of dead cones<br><u>resulting from attacks:</u> |                     |       | Accumulated<br><u>No. of cones</u> |      |
|------------|----------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|------------------------------------|------|
|            | Healthy                          | Damaged | This<br>month                                       | A previous<br>month | Total | Dead                               | Live |
| <b>Dec</b> | 1000                             | 59      | 0                                                   | 0                   | 0     | 0                                  | 1059 |
| <b>Jan</b> | 883                              | 157     | 16                                                  | 3                   | 19    | 19                                 | 1040 |
| <b>Feb</b> | 669                              | 189     | 102                                                 | 80                  | 182   | 201                                | 858  |
| <b>Mar</b> | 626                              | 108     | 27                                                  | 97                  | 124   | 325                                | 734  |
| <b>Apr</b> | 607                              | 112     | 8                                                   | 7                   | 15    | 340                                | 719  |
| <b>May</b> | 596                              | 112     | 2                                                   | 9                   | 11    | 351                                | 708  |
| <b>Jun</b> | 561                              | 97      | 34                                                  | 16                  | 50    | 401                                | 658  |
| <b>Jut</b> | 532                              | 93      | 26                                                  | 7                   | 33    | 434                                | 625  |
| <b>Aug</b> | 463                              | 82      | 67                                                  | 13                  | 80    | 514                                | 545  |
| <b>Sep</b> | 445                              | 84      | 13                                                  | 3                   | 16    | 530                                | 529  |
| <b>Oct</b> | 441                              | 85      | 1                                                   | 2                   | 3     | 533                                | 526  |
| <b>Nov</b> | 424                              | 95      | 6                                                   | 1                   | 7     | 540                                | 519  |
| <b>Dec</b> | 420                              | 97      | 2                                                   |                     | 2     | 542                                | 517  |
| <b>Jan</b> | 416                              | 97      | 4                                                   | 8                   | 4     | 546                                | 513  |
| <b>Feb</b> | 408                              | 103     | 1                                                   | 1                   | 2     | 548                                | 511  |
| <b>Mar</b> | 405                              | 99      | 3                                                   | 4                   | 7     | 555                                | 504  |
| <b>Apr</b> | 393                              | 106     | 3                                                   | 2                   | 5     | 560                                | 499  |
| <b>May</b> | 393                              | 106     | 0                                                   | 0                   | 0     | 560                                | 499  |
| <b>Jun</b> | 374                              | 105     | 13                                                  | 7                   | 20    | 580                                | 479  |
| <b>Jut</b> | 367                              | 101     | 2                                                   | 9                   | 11    | 591                                | 468  |
| <b>Aug</b> | 352                              | 107     | 8                                                   | 1                   | 9     | 600                                | 459  |
| <b>Sep</b> | 352                              | 107     | 0                                                   | 0                   | 0     | 600                                | 459  |

Table 2—Current mortality of female strobili of slash pine during their development from flowers to mature cones (1972-74) in the McColsky seed orchard near Lake City, FL

| Month      | Current mortality <sup>a</sup> |             |       |             |
|------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------------|
|            | TK                             | DK          | IK    | UK          |
| Oec        | 0                              | 0           | 0     | 0           |
| Jan        | 0.007                          | 0           | 0     | 0.009       |
| <b>Feb</b> | <b>.082</b>                    | 0           | 0.006 | <b>.028</b> |
| Mar        | .001                           | 0           | 0     | <b>.039</b> |
| <b>Apr</b> | 0                              | 0.003       | 0     | <b>.010</b> |
| <b>May</b> | 0                              | 0           | 0     | <b>.003</b> |
| <b>Jun</b> | 0                              | <b>.040</b> | 0     | <b>.017</b> |
| Jul        | 0                              | <b>.023</b> | 0     | <b>.023</b> |
| <b>Aug</b> | 0                              | <b>.109</b> | 0     | <b>.017</b> |
| <b>Sep</b> | <b>0</b>                       | <b>.015</b> | 0     | <b>.013</b> |
| <b>Oct</b> | <b>0</b>                       | <b>.002</b> | 0     | <b>.002</b> |
| Nov        | 0                              | <b>.004</b> | 0     | <b>.009</b> |
| <b>Dec</b> | 0                              | 0           | 0     | <b>.005</b> |
| Jan        | 0                              | <b>.002</b> | 0     | <b>.007</b> |
| <b>Feb</b> | 0                              | <b>.002</b> | 0     | 0           |
| Mar        | 0                              | 0           | 0     | <b>.007</b> |
| <b>Apr</b> | 0                              | 0           | 0     | <b>.007</b> |
| <b>May</b> | 0                              | 0           | 0     | 0           |
| <b>Jun</b> | 0                              | <b>.030</b> | 0     | <b>.002</b> |
| Jul        | 0                              | 0           | 0     | <b>.005</b> |
| <b>Aug</b> | 0                              | <b>.003</b> | 0     | <b>.019</b> |
| <b>Sep</b> | 0                              | 0           | 0     | 0           |

TK = thrips killed; DK = *Diorystria* spp. killed; IK = other insect killed; UK = killed by unknown factor.

<sup>a</sup> Proportions of healthy cones killed during the same month by different categories of pests.

Table 3—Current damage and delayed mortality of female strobili of slash pine during their development from flowers to mature cones (1972-74) in the McColsky seed orchard near Lake City, FL

| Month | Current damage <sup>a</sup> |           |              |            | Delayed mortality <sup>b</sup> |           |              |            |
|-------|-----------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
|       | Thrips                      | Coneworms | Other insect | Non-insect | Thrips                         | Coneworms | Other insect | Now insect |
|       | TA                          | DA        | IA           | UA         | TAK                            | DAK       | IAK          | UAK        |
| Dec   | 0.041                       | 0         | 0.002        | 0.013      | 0                              | 0         | 0            | 0          |
| Jan   | .071                        | 0         | .004         | .026       | 0                              | 0         | 0            | 0.214      |
| Feb   | .092                        | 0.003     | .003         | .028       | 0.588                          | 0         | 0.333        | .297       |
| Mar   | .003                        | .010      | .003         | .007       | .398                           | 0         | .286         | .863       |
| Apr   | .002                        | .014      | .002         | D          | .038                           | 0.100     | .143         | .167       |
| May   | 0                           | .010      | .005         | 0          | .052                           | .111      | 0            | .300       |
| Jun   | 0                           | .002      | 0            | 0          | .082                           | .364      | .200         |            |
| Jul   | 0                           | .002      | .004         | 0          | .045                           | .231      | .125         | 8          |
| Aug   | D                           | .004      | 0            | 0          | .109                           | .308      | .111         | .143       |
| Sep   | D                           | .002      | .009         | 0          | 0                              | .182      | 0            | .167       |
| Oct   | 0                           | 0         | .002         | .002       | .035                           | 0         | 0            | 0          |
| Nov   | D                           | .007      | .018         | D          | D                              | 0         | .077         |            |
| Dec   | 0                           | 0         | .005         | D          | 0                              | 0         | 0            | 8          |
| Jan   | 0                           | 0         | 0            | 0          | 0                              | 0         | 0            | 0          |
| Feb   | 8                           | .005      | .007         | .005       | 0                              | 0         | .045         | 0          |
| Mar   | 0                           | 0         | 0            | D          | 0                              | .062      | 0            | .375       |
| Apr   | 0                           | .002      | 0            | .020       | 0                              | .133      | 0            | 0          |
| May   | D                           | 0         | 0            | 0          | 0                              | 0         | 0            | D          |
| Jun   | 0                           | .013      | 0            | .002       | .091                           | .143      | 0            | D          |
| Jul   | 0                           | .005      | 0            | .008       | .020                           | .118      | .167         | .143       |
| Aug   |                             | .011      | .003         | .005       | 0                              | .059      | 0            | 0          |
| Sep   | 8                           | 0         | 0            | 0          | 0                              | 0         | 0            | 0          |

TA = thrips attack; DA = *Dioxyctria* spp. attack; IA = Other insect attack; UA = damage by unknown factor. UAK = previously attacked strobilus that dies; \_ = factor responsible, where T = thrips, D = *Dioxyctria* spp. I = other insect; U = unknown factor.

<sup>a</sup> Proportion of healthy cones that are damaged (attacked or affected).

<sup>b</sup> Proportion of previously damaged cones that die.

Table 4—Summary of the reported efficacy of acephate and arinphosmethyl pesticides in reducing damage caused by seedworms (*Cydia* spp.) to strobili of slash pine

| Chemical  | Sprayer    | Total applications |        |      |     | Rate of application | % Damage   |       | % Damage reduction | Reference <sup>b</sup> |   |
|-----------|------------|--------------------|--------|------|-----|---------------------|------------|-------|--------------------|------------------------|---|
|           |            | Year <sup>a</sup>  | Months |      |     |                     | Treated    | Check |                    |                        |   |
| Acephate  | Hydraulic  | 2                  | Jan.   | Feb. | May | 0.5%,               | 8 gal/tree | < 0.1 | 5.0                | 99                     | D |
| Azinphos. | Mistblower | 2                  | Apr.   | May. | Jun | 1.0%,               | 1 gal/tree | 9.2   | 30.0               | 69                     | H |
| Azinphos. | Hydraulic  | 2                  | Apr.   | May. | Jun | 0.2%,               | 8 gal/tree |       |                    | 99                     | F |
| Azinphos. | Hydraulic  | 2                  | Apr.   | May. | Jun | 0.2%,               | 8 gal/tree |       |                    | 98                     | F |

<sup>a</sup> Year of strobilus development during which pesticide applications were made during the study.

<sup>b</sup> Letters refer to the following references: (D) Fatringer and others 1984; (H) Uerkel and Yandle 1965; (F) Merkel 1964.

Table 5—Summary of the reported efficacy of acephate and azinphosmethyl pesticides in reducing damage caused by seed bugs, the southern pine seed bug, *Leptoglossus corculus* (Say), and the shield-backed pine seed bug, *Tetyra bipunctata* (H.-S.), to strobili of slash pine

| Chemical  | Sprayer    | Total applications |        |      |      |      |      |     |                  | Rate of application | Seed yields      |                |                    | Reference <sup>b</sup> |
|-----------|------------|--------------------|--------|------|------|------|------|-----|------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------|
|           |            | Year <sup>a</sup>  | Months |      |      |      |      |     |                  |                     | % Damage Treated | % Damage Check | % Damage reduction |                        |
| Acephate  | Aerial     | I-2                | Jan,   | Feb, | Apr, | Hay, | Jun, | Jul | 3 lb/ac          | 6.6                 | 16.6             | 60             | E                  |                        |
| Acephate  | Hydraulic  | I-2                | Jan,   | Feb, | Hay  |      |      |     | 0.5%, 8 gal/tree | 4.8                 | 6.2              | 23             | D                  |                        |
| Azinphos. | Aerial     | I-2                | Jan,   | Feb, | Apr, | Hay, | Jun, | Jul | 3 lb/ac          | 9.3                 | 16.6             | 44             | E                  |                        |
| Azinphos. | Mistblower | I-2                | Apr,   | Uay, | Jul, | Aug  |      |     | 1.0%, 1 gal/tree | 2.2                 | 6.4              | 66             | G                  |                        |
| Azinphos. | Mistblouer | I-2                | Apr,   | Hay, | Jun, | Jul, | Aug  |     | 1.0%, 1 gal/tree | 1.9                 | 12.0             | 84             | G                  |                        |
| Azinphos. | Mistblower | 1-2                | Jul,   | Aug  |      |      |      |     | 1.0%, 1 gal/tree | 3.5                 | 4.8              | 27             | G                  |                        |
| Azinphos. | Mistblower | T-2                | May,   | Jun, | Jul, | Aug  |      |     | 1.0%, 1 gal/tree | 6.6                 | 11.4             | 42             | G                  |                        |

<sup>a</sup> Year of strobilus development during which pesticide applications were made during the study.

<sup>b</sup> Letters refer to the following references: (E) Fatzinger and others 1992; (D) Fatzinger and others 1984; (G) Merkel and others 1976.

Table 6—Summary of the reported efficacy of acephate, arinphosmethyl, and *Bacillus thuringiensis* pesticides for increasing quality and quantity of slash pine seed

| Chemical                 | Sprayer    | Year <sup>a</sup> | Seed Extracted |       |       |      |       |      |          |      |         |     | Pct increase with treatment |    | Pct decrease with treatment |    |    | Reference <sup>b</sup> |
|--------------------------|------------|-------------------|----------------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|----------|------|---------|-----|-----------------------------|----|-----------------------------|----|----|------------------------|
|                          |            |                   | Total          |       | Sound |      | Empty |      | Seed bug |      | Unknown |     | Tx                          | Tx | Tx                          | Tx | Tx |                        |
|                          |            |                   | Tx             | Ck    | Tx    | Ck   | Tx    | Ck   | Tx       | Ck   | Tx      | Ck  |                             |    |                             |    |    |                        |
| Acephate <sup>d</sup>    | Aerial     | I-2               | 114.9          | 107.9 | 75.3  | 69.2 | 17.4  | 16.1 | 6.6      | 16.6 | 0.7     | 1.0 | 6                           | 8  | 0                           | 60 | 30 | Unpubl.                |
| Acephate <sup>e</sup>    | Hydraulic  | I-2               | 76.0           | 49.0  | 72.2  | 64.2 |       |      |          |      |         |     | 36                          | 11 |                             |    |    | D                      |
| Azinphos. <sup>d</sup>   | Aerial     | I-2               | 122.5          | 107.9 | 73.6  | 69.2 | 16.4  | 16.1 | 9.3      | 16.6 | .6      | 1.0 | 12                          | 6  | 0                           | 44 | 40 | Unpubl.                |
| Azinphos. <sup>g,h</sup> | Mistblower | I-2               | 78.0           | 53.0  |       |      |       |      |          |      |         |     | 32                          |    | 0                           |    |    | H                      |
| Arinphos. <sup>h</sup>   | Mistblower | I-2               |                |       | 88.1  | 85.1 | 9.7   | 8.5  |          |      |         |     |                             | 3  | 83                          |    |    | G                      |
| Arinphos. <sup>h</sup>   | Mistblower | I-2               |                |       | 96.0  | 75.8 | 2.1   | 12.2 |          |      |         |     |                             | 2i |                             |    |    | G                      |
| Azinphos. <sup>j,h</sup> | Mistblower | I-2               |                |       | 86.0  | 83.3 | 10.5  | 11.9 |          |      |         |     |                             | 3  | 7                           |    |    | G                      |
| Azinphos. <sup>h</sup>   | Mistblower | I-2               |                |       | 82.0  | 76.3 | 11.4  | 12.3 |          |      |         |     |                             | 7  | 18                          |    |    | G                      |
| B. thur. <sup>a,d</sup>  | Aerial     | 2                 | 105.7          | 107.9 | 77.7  | 69.2 | 13.2  | 16.1 | 8.7      | 16.6 | .3      | 1.0 | 0                           | 11 |                             | 48 | 70 | Unpubl.                |

Tx = treatment; Ck = check.

<sup>a</sup> Year of strobilus development during which pesticide applications were made during the study.

<sup>b</sup> Letters listed refer to the following references: (D) Fatzinger and others 1984; (G) Merkel and others 1976; (H) Merkel and Yandle 1965.

<sup>c</sup> Total applications in April, May, June, July, and August.

<sup>d</sup> Rate of application was 3.0 pounds per acre.

<sup>e</sup> Total applications in January, February, and May.

<sup>f</sup> Rate of application was 0.5%, 8 gallons per tree.

<sup>g</sup> Total applications in April, May, and June.

<sup>h</sup> Rate of application was 1.0%, 1 gallon per tree.

<sup>i</sup> Total applications in April, May, July, and August.

<sup>j</sup> Total applications in July and August.

<sup>k</sup> Total applications in May, June, July, and August.

Table 7—Estimates used as default values in SeedCalc of the efficacy of pesticides for increasing the quantity and quality of seed extracted from cones of slash pine

| Factor affecting seed quantity or seed quality | Proportion of pest damage rate expected following applications of pesticides |                |             |                        |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|------------------------|
|                                                | Acephate                                                                     | Arinphosmethyl | Fenvalerate | <i>B. thuringensis</i> |
| No. seed/cone                                  | 1.065                                                                        | 1.135          | 1.065       | 1.00                   |
| Empty seed                                     | 1.00                                                                         | 1.00           | 1.00        | 0.18                   |
| Seed bug damage                                | 0.60                                                                         | 0.55           | 0.60        | .48                    |
| Seedworm damage                                | .69                                                                          | .69            | .69         | 1.00                   |
| Unknown                                        | .30                                                                          | .40            | .30         | .70                    |

Table 8—Summary of the reported efficacy of malathion and acephate pesticides in reducing damage caused by the slash pine flower thrips, *Gnaphothrips fuscus* (Morgan), to strobili of slash pine

| Chemical  | Sprayer    | Total awlications |        |      |      |      |      |     | Rate of application | % Damage |       | a g e reduction | Reference <sup>b</sup> |
|-----------|------------|-------------------|--------|------|------|------|------|-----|---------------------|----------|-------|-----------------|------------------------|
|           |            | Year <sup>a</sup> | Months |      |      |      |      |     |                     | Treated  | Check |                 |                        |
| Malathion | Aerial     | 1                 | Jan,   | Feb, | Apr, | May, | Jun, | Jul | 3 lb/ac             | 17.8     | 26.1  | 32              | E                      |
| Malathion | Aerial     | 1                 | Feb,   | Mar, | Apr, | May, | Jun, | Jul | 3 lb/ac             |          |       |                 |                        |
|           |            | 2                 | Jan,   | Feb, | Apr, | May, | Jun, | Jul | 3 lb/ac             | 4.8      | 9.2   | 48              | E                      |
| Acephate  | Aerial     | 1                 | Feb,   | Mar, | Apr, | May, | Jun, | Jul | 3 lb/ac             |          |       |                 |                        |
|           |            | 2                 | Jan,   | Feb, | Apr, | Hay, | Jun, | Jul | 3 lb/ac             | 6.8      | 9.2   | 26              | E                      |
| Acephate  | Aerial     | 1                 | Jan,   | Feb, | Apr, | May, | Jun, | Jul | 3 lb/ac             | 5.6      | 26.1  | 79              | E                      |
| Malathion | Mistblower | 1                 | Jan,   | Feb  |      |      |      |     | 0.75%, 2/3 gal/tree | 1.6      | 9.3   | 83              | B                      |
| Malathion | Mistblower | 1                 | Jan,   | Feb  |      |      |      |     | 0.75%, 2/3 gal/tree | 4.5      | 24.6  | 82              | B                      |
| Acephate  | Hydraulic  | 1                 | Jan,   | Feb, | May  |      |      |     | 0.5%, 8 gal/tree    |          | 9.3   | 96              | D                      |
| Acephate  | Hydraulic  | 1                 | Jan,   | Feb, | May  |      |      |     | 0.5%, 8 gal/tree    | 2.:      | 2.8   | 25              | D                      |
| Acephate  | Hydraulic  | 1                 | Jan,   | Feb, | May  |      |      |     | 0.5%, 8 gal/tree    | .6       | 1.0   | 40              | D                      |
| Acephate  | Hydraulic  | 1                 | Jan,   | Feb, | Hay  |      |      |     | 0.5%, 8 gal/tree    |          | 29.3  | 99              | D                      |
| Acephate  | Hydraulic  | 1                 | Jan,   | Feb, | May  |      |      |     | 0.5%, 8 gal/tree    | 2.:      | 18.6  | 89              | D                      |
| Acephate  | Hydraulic  | 1                 | Jan,   | Feb, | May  |      |      |     | 0.5%, 8 gal/tree    | .8       | 2.4   | 67              | D                      |
| Acephate  | Hydraulic  | 1                 | Jan,   | Feb, | May  |      |      |     | 0.5%, 8 gal/tree    | 1.0      | 5.7   | 82              | D                      |

<sup>a</sup> Year of strobilus development during which pesticide applications were made during the study.

<sup>b</sup> Letters refer to the following references: (E) Fatzinger and others 1992, (B) DeBarr and Matthews 1971; (D) Fatzinger and others 1984.

Table 9—Summary of the reported efficacy of acephate, azinphosmethyl, *Bacillus thuringiensis*, and fenvalerate pesticides in reducing damage caused by the coneworms, *Dioxyctria* spp., to strobili of slash pine

| Chemical  | Sprayer    | Year <sup>a</sup> | Total applications |                  |      |      |      |     |                  | Rate of application | % Damage |       |           | Reference <sup>b</sup> |
|-----------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|------|------|------|-----|------------------|---------------------|----------|-------|-----------|------------------------|
|           |            |                   | Months             |                  |      |      |      |     |                  |                     | Treated  | Check | reduction |                        |
| Acephate  | Aerial     | 1                 | Jan,               | Feb,             | Apr, | May, | Jun, | Jul | 3 lb/ac          | 2.3                 | 3.6      | 36    | E         |                        |
| Acephate  | Aerial     | 1                 | Apr,               | May,             | Jun, | Jul, | Aug  |     | 3 lb/ac          | 1.7                 | 4.1      | 59    | E         |                        |
| Acephate  | Aerial     | 2                 | Feb,               | Mar,             | Apr, | May, | Jun, | Jul | 3 lb/ac          | 9.3                 | 37.5     | 75    | E         |                        |
| Acephate  | Aerial     | 1                 | Feb,               | Mar,             | Apr, | May, | Jun, | Jul |                  |                     |          |       |           |                        |
|           |            | 2                 | Jan,               | Feb,             | Apr, | May, | Jun, | Jul | 3 lb/ac          | 30.9                | 35.8     | 14    | E         |                        |
| Azinphos. | Aerial     | 1                 | Jan,               | Feb,             | Apr, | May, | Jun, | Jul | 3 lb/ac          | 2.7                 | 3.6      | 25    | E         |                        |
| Azinphos. | Aerial     | 1                 | Feb,               | Mar,             | Apr, | May, | Jun, | Jul |                  |                     |          |       |           |                        |
|           |            | 2                 | Jan,               | Feb,             | Apr, | May, | Jun, | Jul | 3 lb/ac          | 31.7                | 35.8     | 11    | E         |                        |
| B. thur.  | Aerial     | 1                 | Jan,               | Feb,             | Apr, | May, | Jun, | Jul | 16 BIU/ac        | 1.6                 | 3.6      | 56    | E         |                        |
| B. thur.  | Aerial     | 1                 | Feb,               | Mar,             | Apr, | May, | Jun, | Jul |                  |                     |          |       |           |                        |
|           |            | 2                 | Jan,               | Feb,             | Apr, | May, | Jun, | Jul | 16 BIU/ac        | 2.4                 | 35.8     | 41    | E         |                        |
| Fenval.   | Aerial     | 1                 | Apr,               | May,             | Jun, | Jul, | Aug  |     | 3 lb/ac          | 1.3                 | 4.1      | 90    | E         |                        |
| Acephate  | Mistblower | 1                 | Apr,               | May,             | Jun, | Jul, | Aug  |     | 3 lb/ac          |                     | 4.1      | 68    | E         |                        |
| Azinphos. | Mistblower | 1                 | Apr,               | May,             | Jun  |      |      |     | 1.0%, 1 gal/tree | 1.0                 | 10.5     | 90    | H         |                        |
| Azinphos. | Mistblower | 2                 | Apr,               | May,             | Jun  |      |      |     | 1.0%, 1 gal/tree | 8.5                 | 29.5     | 71    | H         |                        |
| Azinphos. | Mistblower | 2                 | Jul,               | Aug              |      |      |      |     | 1.0%, 1 gal/tree | 15.6                | 11.4     | 0     | G         |                        |
| Azinphos. | Mistblower | 2                 | May <sup>c</sup> , | Jul              |      |      |      |     | 1.0%, 1 gal/tree | 11.1                | 32.2     | 66    | G         |                        |
| Azinphos. | Mistblower | 2                 | May,               | Jun,             | Jul, | Aug  |      |     | 1.0%, 1 gal/tree | 6.0                 | 19.5     | 69    | G         |                        |
| Azinphos. | Mistblower | 2                 | Apr,               | May,             | Jul, | Aug  |      |     | 1.0%, 1 gal/tree | 6.0                 | 19.8     | 70    | G         |                        |
| Azinphos. | Mistblower |                   | Apr,               | May,             | Jun, | Jul, | Aug  |     | 1.0%, 1 gal/tree | 5.6                 | 23.4     | 76    | G         |                        |
| Azinphos. | Mistblower | 3                 | Apr,               | May,             | Jun, | Jul, | Aug  |     | 1.0%, 1 gal/tree | 3.6                 | 25.1     | 86    | G         |                        |
| Fenval.   | Mistblower | 1                 | Apr,               | May,             | Jun, | Jul, | Aug  |     | 3 lb/ac          | .4                  | 4.1      | 90    | E         |                        |
| Acephate  | Hydraulic  | 1                 | Apr,               | May,             | Jun, | Jul, | Aug  |     | 3 lb/ac          |                     | 4.1      | 100   | E         |                        |
| Acephate  | Hydraulic  | 1                 | Jan,               | Feb,             | May  |      |      |     | .5%, 8 gal/tree  | 0.4                 | 16.3     | 98    | D         |                        |
| Acephate  | Hydraulic  | 1                 | Jan,               | Feb,             | May  |      |      |     | .5%, 8 gal/tree  | 0                   | 1.2      | 100   | D         |                        |
| Acephate  | Hydraulic  | 1                 | Jan,               | Feb,             | May  |      |      |     | .5%, 8 gal/tree  | 0                   | 7.3      | 100   | D         |                        |
| Acephate  | Hydraulic  | 2                 | Jan,               | Feb,             | May  |      |      |     | .5%, 8 gal/tree  | 0                   | 11.7     | 100   | D         |                        |
| Acephate  | Hydraulic  | 2                 | Jan,               | Feb,             | May  |      |      |     | .5%, a gal/tree  | 1.4                 | 1.9      | 74    | D         |                        |
| Acephate  | Hydraulic  | 2                 | Jan,               | Feb,             | May  |      |      |     | .5%, 8 gal/tree  | 4.3                 | 11.2     | 0     | D         |                        |
| Acephate  | Hydraulic  | 1-2               | Jan,               | Feb,             | May  |      |      |     | .5%, 8 gal/tree  |                     |          | 60    | D         |                        |
| Acephate  | Hydraulic  | 1-2               | Jan,               | Feb,             | May  |      |      |     | .5%, 8 gal/tree  | 6.2                 | 21.9     | 72    | D         |                        |
| Acephate  | Hydraulic  | 1-2               | Jan,               | Feb,             | May  |      |      |     | .5%, 8 gal/tree  | 1.4                 | 7.7      | 68    | D         |                        |
| Acephate  | Hydraulic  | 1-2               | Jan,               | Feb,             | May  |      |      |     | .5%, 8 gal/tree  | 2.9                 | 5.4      | 46    | D         |                        |
| Azinphos. | Hydraulic  | 1                 | Apr,               | May <sup>d</sup> |      |      |      |     | .2%, 8 gal/tree  |                     |          | 100   | F         |                        |
| Azinphos. | Hydraulic  | 2                 | Apr,               | May,             | Jun  |      |      |     | .2%, 8 gal/tree  |                     |          | 89    | F         |                        |
| Azinphos. | Hydraulic  | 2                 | Apr,               | May,             | Jun  |      |      |     | .2%, 8 gal/tree  |                     |          | 95    | F         |                        |
| Fenval.   | Hydraulic  | 1                 | Apr,               | May,             | Jun, | Jul, | Aug  |     | 3 lb/ac          | 0.2                 | 4.1      | 95    | E         |                        |

<sup>a</sup> Year of strobilus development during which pesticide applications were made during the study.

<sup>b</sup> Letters refer to the following references: (E) Fatzinger and others 1992; (H) Merkel and Yandle 1965; (G) Merkel and others 1976; (D) Fatzinger and others 1984; (F) Merkel 1964.

<sup>c</sup> Applications on May 4 and May 30.

<sup>d</sup> Applications on May 4 and May 16.

Table 10—Summary of the reported efficacy of acephate and azinphosmethyl pesticides in reducing damage by insects other than coneworms, *Dioxyotria* spp., or slash pine flower thrips, *Gnaphothrips fuscus* (Morgan), to strobili of slash pine (Fatringer and others 1992)

| Chemical  | Sprayer | Total applications |                              | Rate of application | % % Damage |       | a g e reduction |
|-----------|---------|--------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------|-------|-----------------|
|           |         | Year <sup>a</sup>  | Months                       |                     | Treated    | Check |                 |
| Acephate  | Aerial  | 1                  | Jan, Feb, Apr, May, Jun, Jul | 3 lb/ac             | 0.1        | 7.0   | 99              |
| Acephate  | Aerial  | 1                  | Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul | 3 lb/ac             |            |       |                 |
|           |         | 2                  | Jan, Feb, Apr, May, Jun, Jul | 3 lb/ac             | .1         | 0.1   | 0               |
| Arinphos. | Aerial  | 1                  | Jan, Feb, Apr, May, Jun, Jul | 3 lb/ac             | .1         | 7.0   | 99              |
| Azinphos. | Aerial  | 1                  | Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul | 3 lb/ac             |            |       |                 |
|           |         | 2                  | Jan, Feb, Apr, May, Jun, Jul | 3 lb/ac             | 0          | .1    | 100             |

<sup>a</sup> Year of strobilus development during which pesticide applications were made during the study.

Table 11—Summary of the reported efficacy of acephate and azinphosmethyl pesticides applied aerially at a rate of 3 pounds per acre in reducing damage caused by the unknown factors to strobili of slash pine (Fatzinger and others 1992)

| Chemical  | Year <sup>a</sup> | Total applications           |  | % Dam% Damage |       | reduction |
|-----------|-------------------|------------------------------|--|---------------|-------|-----------|
|           |                   | Uonths                       |  | Treated       | Check |           |
| Acephate  | 1                 | Jan, Feb, Apr, May, Jun, Jul |  | 31.3          | 32.6  | 4         |
| Acephate  | 1                 | Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul |  |               |       |           |
|           | 2                 | Jan, Feb, Apr, May, Jun, Jul |  | 31.6          | 35.5  | 11        |
| Arinphos. | 1                 | Jan, Feb, Apr, May, Jun, Jul |  | 23.5          | 32.6  | 28        |
| Arinphos. | 1                 | Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul |  |               |       |           |
|           | 2                 | Jan, Feb, Apr, May, Jun, Jul |  | 30.2          | 35.5  | 15        |

<sup>a</sup> Year of strobilus development during which pesticide applications were made during the study.



Table 12—Contents of data file ASAN.SIM taken from program default values for array ASAN(23,4) representing the pesticide fenvalerate where efficacy of fenvalerate is expressed as percentages of reduction in strobilus damage in four categories

| Month | Thrips <sup>a</sup> | Coneworms        | Other insects     | Unknown           |
|-------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1     |                     | 0                |                   | 0                 |
| 2     | 8                   | 0                |                   | 0                 |
| 3     |                     | 0                | 0                 | 0                 |
| 5     | 0                   | 0.95             | 1.00 <sup>b</sup> | 0.39 <sup>b</sup> |
| 6     | 0                   | 0.95             | 1.00              | 0.39              |
| 7     |                     |                  |                   |                   |
| 8     | 8                   | 0.95 0.95        | 1.00 1.00         | 0.39 0.39         |
| 10    | 0                   |                  | 0                 | 0                 |
| 11    | 0                   | 8                | 0                 | 0                 |
| 12    | 0                   | 0                | 0                 | 0                 |
| 13    | 0                   | 0                | 0                 | 0                 |
| 14    | 0                   | 0                | 0                 | 0                 |
| 15    | 0                   | 0                | 0                 | 0                 |
| 16    | 0                   | 0                | 0                 | 0                 |
| 17    | 0                   | .92 <sup>b</sup> | 1.00 <sup>b</sup> | .21 <sup>b</sup>  |
| 18    | 0                   |                  | 1.00              |                   |
| 20    | 0                   | .92              | 1.00              | .21               |
| 21    | 8                   | .92              | 1.00 1.00         | .21               |
| 22    |                     |                  |                   |                   |
| 23    |                     |                  |                   |                   |

<sup>a</sup> Selection of fenvalerate spray also selects rlrthion spray for thrip.

<sup>b</sup> Assumption—fenvalerate is as effective as azinphosmethyl, therefore, used data for azinphosmethyl.

Table 13—Contents of data file BT.SIM taken from program default values for array BT(23,4) representing *B. thuringiensis* where efficacy of BT is expressed as percentages of reduction in strobilus damage in four categories

| Month | Thrips <sup>a</sup> | Coneworms         | Other insects | Unknown |
|-------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------|
| 1     | 0                   | 0                 | 0             | 0       |
| 2     | 0                   | 0                 | 0             | 0       |
| 3     | 0                   | 0                 | 0             | 0       |
| 4     | 0                   | 0.77 <sup>b</sup> | 0             | 0       |
| 5     | 0                   | .77               | 0             | 0       |
| 6     | 0                   | .77               | 0             | 0       |
| 7     | 0                   | .77               | 0             | 0       |
| 8     | 0                   | .77               | 0             | 0       |
| 9     | 0                   | 0                 | 0             | 0       |
| 10    | 0                   | 0                 | 0             | 0       |
| 11    | 0                   | 0                 | 0             | 0       |
| 12    | 0                   | 0                 | 0             | 0       |
| 13    | 0                   | 0                 | 0             | 0       |
| 14    | 0                   | 0                 | 0             | 0       |
| 15    | 0                   | 0                 | 0             | 0       |
| 16    | 0                   | .57 <sup>c</sup>  | 0             | 0       |
| 17    | 0                   | .57               | 0             | 0       |
| 18    | 0                   | .57               | 0             | 0       |
| 19    | 0                   | .57               | 0             | 0       |
| 20    | 0                   | .57               | 0             | 0       |
| 21    | 0                   | 0                 | 0             | 0       |
| 22    | 0                   | 0                 | 0             | 0       |
| 23    | 0                   | 0                 | 0             | 0       |

<sup>a</sup> Selection of BT spray also selects malathion spray for thrip.

<sup>b</sup> Percent R for aerial spray = 0.56;  $.56 \times 1.38 = 0.77$ .

<sup>c</sup> Percent R for aerial spray = 0.41;  $.41 \times 1.38 = 0.57$ .

Table 14—Contents of data file CYTH.SIM taken from program default values for array CYTH(23,4) representing the pesticide malathion where efficacy of malathion is expressed as percentages of reduction in strobilus damage in four categories

| Month | Thrips | Coneworms | Other insects | Unknown |
|-------|--------|-----------|---------------|---------|
| 1     | 0.71   | 0         | 0             | 0       |
| 2     | .71    | 0         | 0             | 0       |
| 3     | .71    | 0         | 0             | 0       |
| 4     | 0      | 0         | 0             | 0       |
| 5     | 0      | 0         | 0             | 0       |
| 6     | 0      | 0         | 0             | 0       |
| 7     | 0      | 0         | 0             | 0       |
| 8     | 0      | 0         | 0             | 0       |
| 9     | 0      | 0         | 0             | 0       |
| 10    | 0      | 0         | 0             | 0       |
| 11    | 0      | 0         | 0             | 0       |
| 12    | 0      | 0         | 0             | 0       |
| 13    | 0      | 0         | 0             | 0       |
| 14    | 0      | 0         | 0             | 0       |
| 15    | 0      | 0         | 0             | 0       |
| 16    | 0      | 0         | 0             | 0       |
| 17    | 0      | 0         | 0             | 0       |
| 18    | 0      | 0         | 0             | 0       |
| 19    | 0      | 0         | 0             | 0       |
| 20    | 0      | 0         | 0             | 0       |
| 21    | 0      | 0         | 0             | 0       |
| 22    | 0      | 0         | 0             | 0       |
| 23    | 0      | 0         | 0             | 0       |

Table 15—Contents of data file GUTH.SIM taken from program default values for array GUTH(23,4) representing the pesticide azinphosmethyl where efficacy of azinphosmethyl is expressed as percentages of reduction in atrobilua damage in four categories

| Month | Thripa' | Coneworms | Other insects | Unknown           |
|-------|---------|-----------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1     |         |           | 0             |                   |
| 3     | 0       | 8         | 0             | 8                 |
| 4     | 0       | 0 1.00    | 0             | 0                 |
|       |         |           | 1.00          | 0.39 <sup>b</sup> |
| 6     | 8       | 1.00      | 1.00          | .39               |
| 7     |         | 1.00 1.00 | 1.00          | .39               |
|       | 0       |           |               | .39               |
| a     | 0       | 1.00      | 1.00          | .39               |
| 10    |         | 0         | 0             |                   |
| 11    | 8       | 0         | 0             | 8                 |
| 12    | 0       |           |               |                   |
| 13    | 0       | 8         | 8             | 8                 |
| 14    | 0       | 0         |               | 0                 |
| 15    | 0       | 0         | 8             | 0                 |
| 16    | 0       |           |               | 0                 |
| 17    | 0       | x. 92     | 8 1.00        | 0                 |
|       |         |           |               | .21 <sup>c</sup>  |
| 19    | 0       | .92       | 1.00          | .21               |
| 20    | 8       | .92       | 1.00          | .21               |
| 21    | 0       |           |               | .21               |
| 22    | 0       | 0.92      | 0 1.00        | .21               |
|       |         | 0         |               | 0                 |
| 23    | 0       | 0         | 0             | 0                 |

<sup>a</sup> Selection of azinphosmethyl spray also selects malathion spray for thripa.

<sup>b</sup> Percent R for aerial spray = 0.28; .28 x 1.38 = 0.39.

<sup>c</sup> Percent R for aerial spray = 0.15; .15 x 1.38 = 0.21.

Table 16—Contents of data file ORTH.SIM taken from program default values for array ORTH(23,4) representing the pesticide acaphate where efficacy of acaphate is expressed as percentages of reduction in atrobilua damage in four categories

| Month | Thripa            | c - r m a | Other insects | Unknown           |
|-------|-------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1     | 1.00 <sup>a</sup> | 0         | 0             | 0                 |
| 2     | 1.00              |           | 0             | 0                 |
| 3     | 1.00              | 8         | 0             | 0                 |
| 4     |                   | 1.00      | 1.00          | 0.06 <sup>b</sup> |
| 5     | 8                 | 1.00      | 1.00          | .06               |
| 6     | 0                 | 1.00      | 1.00          | .06               |
| 7     | 0                 | 1.00      | 1.00          | .06               |
| 8     | 0                 | 1.00      | 1.00          | .06               |
| 9     | 0                 | 0         | 0             | 0                 |
| 10    | 0                 | 0         |               | 0                 |
| 11    | 0                 | 0         | 8             | 0                 |
| 12    | 0                 | 0         | 0             | 0                 |
| 13    |                   | 0         | 0             | 0                 |
| 14    | 8                 | 0         | 0             | 0                 |
| 15    | 0                 | 0         | 0             | 0                 |
| 16    | 0                 | 0.87      | 1.00          | .15 <sup>c</sup>  |
| 17    | 0                 | .a7       | 1.00          | .15               |
| 18    | 0                 | .a7       | 1.00          | .15               |
| 19    |                   | .a7       | 1.00          | .15               |
| 20    | 8                 | .a7       | 1.00          | .15               |
| 21    | 0                 |           | 0             |                   |
| 22    | 0                 | 8         | 0             | 8                 |
| 23    | 0                 | 0         | 0             | 0                 |

<sup>a</sup> Average Percent R for aerial spray = 0.79; .79 x 1.38 = 1.09 or 1.00.

<sup>b</sup> Percent R for aerial spray = 0.04; .04 x 1.38 = 0.06.

<sup>c</sup> Percent R for aerial spray = 0.11; .11 x 1.38 = 0.15.

**Table 17—Summary** of the relative efficacy for three methods of applying pesticides to slash pine trees for control of cone and seed insects

| Pest      | Chemical        | Concrop                      | Year      | % Control <sup>a</sup> by: |            |        | Reference <sup>b</sup> |
|-----------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|------------|--------|------------------------|
|           |                 |                              |           | Hydraulic                  | Uistblouer | Aerial |                        |
| Thrips    | Malathion       | 1st                          | 1985      | --                         | --         | 32     | E                      |
|           |                 |                              | 1967      | --                         | 83         | --     | B                      |
|           |                 |                              | 1967      | --                         | 82         | --     | B                      |
|           |                 |                              | 1984      | --                         | --         | 48     | E                      |
|           | Acephate        | 1st                          | 1985      | --                         | --         | 79     | E                      |
|           |                 |                              | 1976      | 96                         | --         | --     | D                      |
|           |                 |                              | 1976      | 25                         | --         | --     | D                      |
|           |                 |                              | 1976      | 40                         | --         | --     | D                      |
|           |                 |                              | 1976      | 99                         | --         | --     | D                      |
|           |                 |                              | 1976      | 89                         | --         | --     | D                      |
|           |                 |                              | 1976      | 67                         | --         | --     | D                      |
|           |                 |                              | 1976      | 82                         | --         | --     | D                      |
|           |                 |                              | Average   | 71.14                      |            | 79     |                        |
| Coneworms | Azinphos-methyl | 1st                          | 1985      | --                         | --         | 25     | E                      |
|           |                 |                              | 1962      | --                         | 90         | --     | H                      |
|           |                 |                              | 1961      | 100                        | --         | --     | F                      |
|           |                 | 2nd                          | 1962      | --                         | 71         | --     | H                      |
|           |                 |                              | 1971      | --                         | 0          | --     | G                      |
|           |                 |                              | 1972      | --                         | 66         | --     | G                      |
|           |                 |                              | 1973      | --                         | 69         | --     | G                      |
|           |                 |                              | 1971      | --                         | 70         | --     | F                      |
|           |                 |                              | 1972      | --                         | 76         | --     | G                      |
|           |                 |                              | 1973      | --                         | 86         | --     | G                      |
|           |                 |                              | 1961      | 89                         | --         | --     | F                      |
|           |                 |                              | 1961      | 95                         | --         | --     | E                      |
|           |                 |                              | Average   | 94.67                      | 75.43      | 25     |                        |
| Coneworms | Acephate        | 1st                          | 1985      | --                         | --         | 36     | E                      |
|           |                 |                              | 1983      | --                         | --         | 59     | E                      |
|           |                 |                              | 1983      | --                         | 69         | --     | E                      |
|           |                 |                              | 1983      | 100                        | --         | --     | E                      |
|           |                 |                              | 1976      | 98                         | --         | --     | D                      |
|           |                 |                              | 1976      | 100                        | --         | --     | D                      |
|           |                 | 2nd                          | 1976      | 100                        | --         | --     | D                      |
|           |                 |                              | 1984      | --                         | --         | 75     | E                      |
|           |                 |                              | 1976      | 100                        | --         | --     | D                      |
|           |                 |                              | 1976      | 74                         | --         | --     | D                      |
|           |                 |                              | 1976      | 0                          | --         | --     | D                      |
|           |                 |                              | Average   | 95.33                      | 69         | 56.67  |                        |
|           |                 |                              | Seedworms | Azinphos-methyl            | 2nd        | 1962   | --                     |
| 1961      | 99              | --                           |           |                            |            | --     | F                      |
| 1961      | 98              | --                           |           |                            |            | --     | F                      |
| Average   | 98.5            | 69                           |           |                            |            | --     |                        |
| Overall   |                 | Average average <sup>c</sup> | 89.7647   | 75.5455                    | 65.2500    |        |                        |

<sup>a</sup> Percent reduction in damage on sprayed plots.

<sup>b</sup> Letters refer to the following references: (E) Fatzinger and others 1992; (B) DeBarr and Matthews 1971; (D) Fatringer and others 1984; (H) Merkel and Yandle 1965; (F) Merkel 1964; (G) Herkel and others 1976.

<sup>c</sup> Average over all pests excluding zero data and percentages less than 40 percent.

## Appendix I

### Example of Output from Economics Module

**company or organization:** Southern Pine Seed Co.  
**Orchard Name or Number:** Western Bent Creek  
**Address:** P.O. Box 1345  
 Star Route 1  
 Hatchett Creek, FL. 32612  
**Manager:** John R. Elliott  
**Date:** 2 March 1994  
**Pine Species:** Slash pine

#### Chemical Cost Analysis

| Chemical Costs for Plan A   | (\$)     | Chemical Costs for Plan B   | (\$)     |
|-----------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|
| <b>Acephate</b>             | <b>0</b> | <b>Acephate</b>             | <b>0</b> |
| <b>Azinphosmethyl</b>       | 0        | Azinphosmethyl              | 0        |
| <b>B. thuringiensis</b>     | 0        | <b>B. thuringiensis</b>     | 0        |
| Fenvalerate                 | 0        | Fenvalerate                 | 0        |
| Malathion                   | 0        | Malathion                   | 0        |
| Additional costs            | 0        | Additional cost8            | 0        |
| Total costs                 | 0        | Total costs                 | 0        |
| <b>Cost/germinable seed</b> | 0        | <b>Cost/germinable seed</b> | 0        |

#### Yield Analysis

| Plan A                                               |         |                  | Plan B         |                  |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Harvest Yield                                        | Acre    | Total            | Acre           | Total            |
| No. of <b>cones</b>                                  | 4,293   | 42,931           | 4,923          | 42,931           |
| Healthy                                              | 3,339   | 33,394           | 3,339          | 33,394           |
| Damaged                                              | 954     | 9,537            | 954            | 9,537            |
| No. of <b>cones</b><br>Lost before<br><b>harvest</b> | 5,707   | 57,069           | 5,707          | 57,069           |
| Total lbs. seed                                      | 15.53   | 155.34           | 15.53          | 155.34           |
| Total no. <b>seed</b>                                | 225,242 | <b>2,252,418</b> | <b>225,242</b> | <b>2,252,418</b> |
| Extraction Yield                                     |         |                  |                |                  |
| Total lbs. <b>seed</b>                               | 10.25   | 102.52           | <b>10.25</b>   | 102.52           |
| Total no. seed                                       | 148,660 | <b>1,486,596</b> | 148,660        | <b>1,486,596</b> |
| Total <b>germinated</b><br>seed                      | 128,596 | <b>1,285,962</b> | 128,596        | <b>1,285,962</b> |

## Appendix II

### Troubleshooting SeedCalc

This appendix describes the causes and solutions to some common problems experienced when using SeedCalc on different computers.

Emergency exit **from** SeedCalc:

The preferred method for leaving the program is to use various exit points provided in the SeedCalc menus. If absolutely necessary, you can also exit SeedCalc by pressing the Control and Break keys simultaneously, then press the Return key.

Once installed, SeedCalc will not run:

You may be using the wrong version of SeedCalc. SeedCalc is supplied in two versions, one for color monitors and another for monochrome monitors. The software will work with monochrome monitors with text-based graphics cards as well as color monitors with higher resolution graphics. The color version will not operate on monochrome monitors and vice versa. Correct by reinstalling SeedCalc using the version designed for your monitor.

Entering letters at menu results in error messages:

SeedCalc programs rely on capital letters for **input**. Attempting to enter lower case letters results in error messages displayed next to the input brackets on the different menus. This can be corrected by turning on (pressing) the Caps Lock (key).

Error message is displayed indicating insufficient memory:

SeedCalc may be exceeding the RAM available. You may have to remove any RAM drives you have installed.

Cannot install SeedCalc:

SeedCalc is provided on one high-density diskette (5  $\frac{1}{4}$  " or 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  "). If your system cannot read high-density diskettes, contact the authors for a low-density diskette version.

To install SeedCalc, you need about 1.2 megabytes of unused space on your hard drive.

Once installed, SeedCalc does not seem to run rapidly enough:

Although the system will run with older microprocessor s (e.g., **8088**), faster processors (386,486 or **equivalent**) will considerably reduce the time **needed** to execute a pest management plan.



## Follow Pesticide Label Exactly

This publication reports research involving pesticides. It does not contain recommendations for their **use**, nor does it imply that the uses discussed here have been registered. All uses of pesticides must be registered by appropriate State and/or Federal agencies before they can be recommended.

**CAUTION:** Pesticides can be injurious to humans, domestic animals, desirable plants, and fish or other wildlife-if they are not handled or applied properly. Use all pesticides selectively and carefully. Follow recommended practices for the disposal of surplus pesticides and pesticide containers.

**Fatzinger, Carl W.; Dixon, Wayne N. 1996. User's guide for SeedCalc: a decision-support system for integrated pest management in slash pine seed orchards. Gen. Tech. Rep. SE-95. Asheville, NC: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Research Station. 64 p.**

SeedCalc, a decision-support system designed for use on personal computers, evaluates the consequences of different pest management strategies in slash pine (*Pinus elliottii* Engelm. var. *elliottii*) seed orchards. This interactive program allows managers to enter orchard survey data and manipulate pesticides applied, application equipment costs, insect damage rates, strobilus development rates and beginning populations, and pesticide efficacy rates to develop a pest management program that best fits their needs. This guide provides user instructions for SeedCalc, presents screen and printer examples, and describes the structure, assumptions, default values, and flow charts of the system.

**Keywords:** Cone and seed insects, decision-support system, model, *Pinus elliottii*, slash pine.

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**Keywords:** Cone and seed insects, decision-support system, model, *Pinus elliottii*, slash pine.



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